

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 5/17/74

FROM : SAC, RICHMOND (9-1701) -CE

SUBJECT: [REDACTED] aka

Senator HUBERT H. HUMPHREY - VICTIM
EXTORTION
(OO:RH)

Re WFO airtel to Director, 5/9/74; Boston report
of [REDACTED] 3/15/74.

Enclosed for the Bureau are four copies of an
LHM in this matter suitable for dissemination, and attached
to two copies is an FD-376.

One copy of the above LHM is being furnished U.S.
Secret Service, Richmond, Va., via FD-376 and one copy is being
furnished U. S. Attorney, Richmond, Va., via FD-342.

Information copies of LHM are being furnished Boston,
Minneapolis, and WFO in view of their investigative interest
in this matter.

ARMED AND DANGEROUS

- ② - Bureau (Encl. 4)
- 1 - Boston (Info) (9-2687)
- 1 - Minneapolis (Info)
- 1 - WFO (Info)
- 1 - Richmond

(6) /vlr

62-77485-

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-27-82 BY SP-3 [signature]

ENCLOSURE



MAY 24 1974

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

ORIGINAL FILED IN

89



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

***In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.***

Richmond, Virginia
May 20, 1974

RE:

Senator HUBERT H. HUMPHREY - VICTIM

A letter postmarked April 10, 1974, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
was mailed to Senator Humphrey and contains a threat to
Senator Humphrey. This letter is as follows:

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

THE FUTURE

[7-27-88] SP 30e/gu

62-77485-

ENCLOSURE

b7c

90

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b7C, b7D with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

65-7700-12 51774 122

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XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

RE: [REDACTED]

The Petersburg, Virginia, Police Department authorities were advised of circumstances regarding [REDACTED]

The U. S. Secret Service, Richmond, Virginia, advised on May 14, 1974 that they were aware of this matter and conducting an investigation.

The Secret Service advised that [REDACTED] has been known to that Agency since 1971.

On May 15, 1974, Assistant U. S. Attorney David G. Lowe, Eastern District of Virginia, Richmond, Virginia, declined prosecution of Watson for extortion on the grounds that [REDACTED] b7c

[REDACTED] should be considered armed and dangerous.

FBI

Date: 3/4/75

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY

FROM: SAC, WFO (62-10699) (P)

[REDACTED]
MISC. - INFORMATION CONCERNING [REDACTED]
(OO:WFO)

HE

7-27-82

sp 3 copy

750300000

original

Enclosed for the Bureau are three xerox copies of [REDACTED] dated 2/27/75. Enclosed for Minneapolis, Minn., 2/7/75. Enclosed for Minneapolis are two copies of letter. Also, identical copies of United States Secret Service (USSS) printout regarding [REDACTED] to Bureau and Minneapolis.

No threat is contained herein.

b7c

This material was received on 2/25/75 from [REDACTED] Liaison Division, USSS Headquarters, WDC. USSS has made a check of their name and visual files of previously submitted letters with positive results.

USSS is conducting an investigation to further identify the unknown subject so that it can be determined if he is a danger to government dignitaries protected by them.

On 3/4/75, [REDACTED] advised the following individual of the threat: [REDACTED] Intelligence Division, MPD, WDC.

REQUEST OF THE BUREAU

62-77485-

1 MAR 5 1975

3-Bureau (Enc. 6)
2-Minneapolis (Enc. 4)
2-WFO

ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED

78

MAR 21 1975

OPEN

SEARCHED

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

GPO: 1975 O-455-43

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-116442-1

WFO 62-10199

The Laboratory Division is requested to search this material through the Anonymous Letter File and conduct other appropriate examination. Lab furnish results expeditiously to Office of Origin.

RE: _____

WASHINGTON FIELD

AT WASHINGTON, D.C. Will maintain liaison with
USSS.

Information copies furnished Minneapolis Division.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 7/9/75

FROM :

SAC, NEW YORK (62-15097) (C)

SUBJECT:

UNSUB aka [REDACTED] b7C

Letter Postmarked N.Y., 7-27-89
6/10/75 to Senator Hubert
H. Humphrey, Threat Against
Senator Edward F. Kennedy
MISCELLANEOUS AND UNSPECIFIC THREAT
(OO: NY)

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies and for Boston, Minneapolis and WFO is one copy of an LHM, dated and captioned as above, setting forth information re a letter received by Senator Hubert H. Humphrey in which the name Senator EDWARD F. KENNEDY is mentioned and the statement, "He should be in the cemetery with JOHN and ROBERT".

The Bureau may desire to disseminate this information.

Copies being furnished for information of Boston and Minneapolis for information purposes only.

Since there is no threat in the letter, no violation of the Federal Extortion statute exists and the NYO will not present to USA, SDNY, for prosecutive action, no active investigation is being conducted:

62-77415-
NOT RECORDED

REC-16 50

JUL 28 1975

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

13 JUL 11 1975

- 1 - Bureau (Encl. 5)
- 1 - Boston (Encl. 1) (INFO)
- 1 - Minneapolis (Encl. 1) (INFO)
- 1 - Washington, DC (62-10737) (Encl. 1)
- 1 - New York

Original Filed in 62-15097-50

95

56 AUG 04 1975

U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York
July 9, 1975

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Unknown Subject Also Known As

~~Letter Postmarked New York,~~ b7c
June 10, 1975 to Senator Hubert
H. Humphrey, Threat Against
Senator Edward F. Kennedy
Miscellaneous and Unspecific Threat
~~Office of Origin New York~~

On June 23, 1975, the United States Secret Service, Washington, D.C., made available to the Washington Field Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation the enclosed material, which was addressed to Senator Hubert H. Humphrey, postmarked June 10, 1975, and was received in the United States mail.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-27-89 BY SP-3 [signature]

This document contains neither
recommendations nor conclusions of
the FBI. It is the property of
the FBI and is loaned to your agency;
it and its contents are not to be
distributed outside your agency.

96



Senator W. H. Humphrey
Senate Office Bldg.

Washington
D.C.

20515

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

2 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b7 D with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

65-77355-11 11/9/75 and pg 3, 4, 5

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XXXXXX
XXXXXX
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
 X DELETED PAGE(S) X
 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
 X FOR THIS PAGE X
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

98

Unknown Subject Also Known As

Et Al

On June 26, 1975, the following organizations were contacted in Washington, D.C. regarding Senator Humphrey receiving previously mentioned letter.

The United States Capitol Police
Intelligence Division
Metropolitan Police Department

The United States Secret Service, Washington, D.C., Intelligence Division, advised that there was no record in their files on [REDACTED] b7c

There was no record in the files of the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The following New York Telephone Directories were reviewed and there was not any telephone listing for anyone by the name of D. Rossie:

Manhattan
Bronx
Queens
Brooklyn
Richmond (Staten Island)
Westchester County
Putnam County
Rockland County
Nassau County
Suffolk County.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

AUG 31 1976

TELETYPE

| | |
|----------------|-------|
| Assoc. Dir. | _____ |
| Dep. A.D.-Adm. | _____ |
| Dep. A.D.-Inv. | _____ |
| Asst. Dir.: | _____ |
| Adm. Serv. | _____ |
| Ext. Affairs | _____ |
| Gen. Inv. | _____ |
| Ident. | _____ |
| Inspection | _____ |
| Intell. | _____ |
| Laboratory | _____ |
| Legal Coun. | _____ |
| Plan. & Eval. | _____ |
| Rec. Mgnt. | _____ |
| Spec. Inv. | _____ |
| Training | _____ |
| Telephone Rm. | _____ |
| Director Sec'y | _____ |

SFO403 2442235 Z

PP HQ MI MP WF

DE SF 002

P 312124Z AUG 76

FM SAN FRANCISCO (89-NEW) (P)

TO DIRECTOR PRIORITY

MILWAUKEE PRIORITY

MINNEAPOLIS PRIORITY

WFO PRIORITY

BT

CLEAR

UNSUB; THREATENING TELEPHONE CALL, AFO; CAS; BOMB THREAT,
AUGUST 31, 1976.

RE TELCALL TO BUREAU SUPERVISOR, [REDACTED]

DIVISION SIX, AUGUST 31, 1976.

[REDACTED] TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED SAN FRANCISCO
FBI OFFICE AT APPROXIMATELY 9:30 A.M., AUGUST 31, 1976, THAT

[REDACTED] ADVISED HIM AT 8 A.M.,

ORIGINAL FILED IN

22 SEP 14 1976

RECORDED
INDEXED

62-77485-
NOT RECORDED
167 SEP 22 1976

57 OCT 5 1976

100

PAGE TWO SF 89-NEW CLEAR

THIS DATE, AS FOLLOWS:

[REDACTED] HAD JUST RECEIVED TELEPHONE CALL FROM UNSUB, BELIEVED TO BE WMA, IN HIS FORTIES, MATURE SOUNDING, LEARNED LANGUAGE, KNOWLEDGEABLE OF COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS. CALL BELIEVED TO BE LONG DISTANCE WITHOUT OPERATOR, ACCOMPLISHED BY DIALING 415-555-1212. UNSUB ASKED TELEPHONE NUMBER FOR OAKLAND TRIBUNE NEWSPAPER, (645-2000), AND CLASSIFIED SECTION (645-2121) WHICH [REDACTED] FURNISHED. UNSUB ALSO ASKED FOR ANOTHER NUMBER NOT RECALLED.

UNSUB THREATENED TO SLASH SENATOR HUBERT HUMPHREY'S THROAT AND ALL FBI AGENTS WHO INTERFERED. UNSUB ALSO THREATENED TO BLOW UP COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM AT THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN UNLESS FBI REMOVE TRANSMITTER FROM TELEPHONE LINES.

COMMUNICATIONS TERMINATED WITH UNSUB.

INFORMATION FURNISHED TO [REDACTED] SECRET SERVICE OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

LEADS. MILWAUKEE. AT MILWAUKEE AND MADISON, WISCONSIN:

1. NOTIFY APPROPRIATE OFFICIALS. 2. REVIEW FILES FOR ANY

101

PAGE THREE SF 89-NEW CLEAR

SIMILAR THREATS AND NOTIFY SAN FRANCISCO.

MINNEAPOLIS. AT MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA: SAME LEAD AS MILWAUKEE.

WFO. AT WASHINGTON, D. ^C~~...~~ 1. SAME LEAD AS MILWAUKEE.

2. NOTIFY SENATOR HUMPHREY'S OFFICE.

BT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-27-82 BY SP-3 Cef/g

January 7, 1977

PERSONAL

Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Dear Senator Humphrey:

You have my heartiest congratulations on your appointment as Deputy President Pro Tempore of the Senate. This is certainly an indication of the esteem in which you are held by your colleagues and I know you will serve well in this capacity. My associates in the FBI join me in expressing very best wishes on this important milestone in your outstanding career. EX-109

Sincerely yours REC-49

Clarence Kelley
Clarence M. Kelley
Director

62-77485-715

- 1 - Minneapolis
1 - Office of Congressional Affairs - Enclosure

20 JAN 11 1977

Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____
Asst. Dir.: _____
Adm. Serv. _____
Ext. Affairs _____
Fin. & Pers. _____
Gen. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Inspection _____
Intell. _____
Laboratory _____
Legal Coun. _____
Plan. & Eval. _____
Rec. Mgt. _____
Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

APPROVED:

Director _____
Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____

MAILED 10
JAN 10 1977
FBI

Adm. Serv. _____
Ext. Affairs _____
Fin. & Pers. _____
Gen. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Intell. _____
Legal Coun. _____
Plan. & Insp. _____
Rec. Mgt. _____
S. & T. Serv. _____
Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

C 216

A handwritten signature, possibly reading "J.A.", written in dark ink at the bottom right of the page.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

62-77485-716

REC-60

MAR 4 1977

MAR 2 1977

MAILED 15
MAR 2 1977
FBI

Enclosures (2)

1 - Office of Congressional Affairs

1 - [REDACTED] COY. SEC. POLICE BEAT
BEAT

_____ram (7)

ram (7)
Edm



12
MAY

MAI

TELETYPE UNIT

MAR 15 1977

GPO : 1976 O - 207-526

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-27-82 BY SP-300/ka

104

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. April 21, 1977

The attached invitation was sent to the Director and Mrs. Kelley. On 5/6/77 at 7:00 PM the Director is scheduled to attend a banquet and speak before the Kiwanis Clubs of Greater Kansas City at Independence, Missouri.

MR. HELD _____
MR. McDERMOTT _____
MR. ADAMS _____
MR. ASH _____
MR. BASSETT _____
MR. COCHRAN _____
MR. DEBRULER _____
MR. DECKER _____
MR. FEHL _____
MR. GALLAGHER _____
MR. LEAVITT _____
MR. LONG _____
MR. MEINCKE _____
MR. MINTZ _____
MR. MOORE _____
MR. COLEMAN _____
MR. REED _____
TELE. ROOM _____
MISS DEVINE _____
Mr. Boynton _____

ACCEPT

Copy made for Tele. Rm.

REGRET

23 MAY 12 1977

Speech Desk
Rm. 78 JEH

ENCLOSURE

56 MAY 20 1977

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-27-82 BY SP-3 CAC/g

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-27-82 BY SP-3 Acl/ea

*The City of Independence
Invites You to Attend
The Presentation of the Fourth Annual
Harry S. Truman Award for Public Service
and
Reception in Honor of
Senator Hubert H. Humphrey, Recipient,
Harry S. Truman Library
Friday, May 6, 1977*

*Presentation of Award
Truman Library Postico
7:30 P.M.*

*Reception Following Award
Truman Library Museum
8:30 P.M.*

*R.S.V.P. by April 25
Please Use Enclosed Reply Card*

*The Harry S. Truman Award Commission
Office of the Mayor
City Hall
Independence, Missouri 64050*

ENCLOSURE

62-77485-717

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2-27-82 BY SP-300/gov May 6, 1977

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Humphrey:

I was pleased to learn that you are to be the recipient of the Harry S. Truman Award for Public Service today and would certainly like to be in attendance at the presentation. Regrettably, a prior commitment made it impossible to do so, but I offer my heartiest congratulations. The Committee could not have chosen a better person to receive this award in view of your many years as a dedicated public servant.

Mrs. Kelley joins me in wishing you every success in your future endeavors.

Sincerely yours,

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

- 1 - Kansas City - Enclosure
- 1 - [REDACTED] - Enclosures (2)
- 1 - Telephone Room - Enclosures (2) 1x
- 1 - [REDACTED] - Enclosures (2)

NOTE: Mr. Kelley was the recipient of the Harry S. Truman Good Neighbor Award in 1976.

- Assoc. Dir. _____
- Dep. AD Adm. _____
- Dep. AD Inv. _____
- Asst. Dir.: _____
- Adm. Serv. _____
- Crim. Inv. _____
- Fin. & Pers. _____
- Ident. _____
- Intell. _____
- Laboratory _____
- Legal Coun. _____
- Plan. & Insp. _____
- Rec. Mgnt. _____
- Spec. Inv. _____
- Tech. Serv. _____
- Training _____
- Public Affs. Off. _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director's Sec'y _____

lfr/glh (7)

ST-108

REC-50

MAY 12 1977

| | | |
|--------------|--------------|-------------------|
| APPROVED | Adm. Serv. | Legal Coun. |
| Director | Crim. Inv. | Plan. & Insp. |
| Asst. Dir. | Fin. & Pers. | Rec. Mgnt. |
| Dep. AD Adm. | Ident. | Spec. Inv. |
| Dep. AD Inv. | Laboratory | Tech. Serv. |
| | | Training |
| | | Public Affs. Off. |

56 MAY 18 1977 TELETYPE UNIT ☐

5/9/77 Hand delivered to Sen Humphrey - R77

107
FBI/DOJ

Handwritten notation:

"I had a speech in Independence the same evening. You did so well and were so deserving I didn't even make a paragraph. I know of no one more worthy nor anyone to whom I would defer to willingly. It was good to see you on the plane."

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-27-82 BY SP-3 C/S

June 7, 1977

Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Humphrey:

The June, 1977, issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin contains an article, beginning on page 6, by Lieutenant John Sturner, Police Department, St. Paul, Minnesota, entitled "Personnel Selection and Promotion Processes: Some Considerations." I thought you might be interested in seeing this excellent article. Enclosed are two advance copies for your information.

As a cooperative service to local, state, and other Federal law enforcement agencies, the Bulletin publishes selected articles from police officials and other authorities of the criminal justice system on professional methods and techniques. The magazine is distributed to sworn law enforcement officers, without charge, and it strives to raise the standards of our profession by bringing an informative variety of pertinent material to their attention.

Sincerely yours, REC-36

G. M. Kelley

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

9 JUN 8 1977

Assoc. Dir. — Enclosures (2)

Dep. AD Adm. —
Dep. AD Inv. —

Asst. Dir.: 1 - Office of Congressional Affairs
Adm. Serv. — 1 - [redacted] (detached)

Crim. Inv. —

Fin. & Pers. —

Ident. —

Intell. —

Laboratory —

Legal Coun. —

Plan. & Insp. —

Rec. Mgnt. —

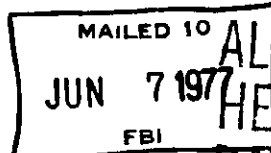
Spec. Inv. —

Tech. Serv. —

Training —

Public Affs. Off. —

Telephone Rm. —



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-22-82 BY SP-3 ac/gat

54 JUN 20 1977

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI/DOJ

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

July 8, 1977

Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Humphrey:

The July, 1977, issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin contains an article, beginning on page 2, entitled "Divulge: Hennepin County's Confidential Telephone Hotline," by Mr. Donald J. Croft, Sheriff, Hennepin County, Minneapolis, Minnesota. I thought you might be interested in seeing this excellent article. Enclosed are two advance copies for your information.

The distribution of our magazine, without charge, to sworn law enforcement officers is one of the cooperative services of the FBI designed to improve the exchange of information about proven law enforcement programs and thereby enhance the standards of our profession.

Sincerely yours,

G. M. Kelley

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

Enclosures (2)

EX-114

REC-71

62-77485-720

1 - Office of Congressional Affairs
1 - [redacted] (detached)

JUL 12 1977

Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____
Asst. Dir.: _____
Adm. Serv. _____
Crim. Inv. _____
Fin. & Pers. _____
Ident. _____
Intell. _____
Laboratory _____
Legal Coun. _____
Plan. & Insp. _____
Rec. Mgnt. _____
Spec. Inv. _____
Tech. Servs. _____
Training _____

:daw

MAILED 14
JUL 8 1977
FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-27-82 BY SP-30c/ja

TSD

Public Affs. Off. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director's Sec'y _____

26 JUL 1977

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI/DOJ

HERMAN E. TALMADGE, CHAIRMAN.
JAMES O. EASTLAND, MISS.
GEORGE MC GOVERN, S. DAK.
JAMES B. ALLEN, ALA.
HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, MINN.
WALTER D. HUDDLESTON, KY.
DICK CLARK, IOWA
RICHARD B. STONE, FLA.
PATRICK J. LEAHY, VT.
EDWARD ZORINSKY, NEBR.
JOHN MELCHER, MONT.
ROBERT DOLL, S.
MILTON R. YOUNG, N. DAK.
CARL T. CURTIS, NEBR.
HENRY BELLMON, OKLA.
JESSE HELMS, N.C.
S. I. HAYAKAWA, CALIF.
RICHARD G. LUGAR, IND.

MICHAEL R. MC LEOD
GENERAL COUNSEL AND STAFF DIRECTOR

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

July 19, 1977

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

The Honorable Clarence M. Kelley
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
J. Edgar Hoover Building
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Kelley:

Thank you very much for sending me the complimentary copies of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, containing the article written by Donald Omodt, the Sheriff of Hennepin County.

Since the DIVULGE program described in the article could be a model for similar programs in other cities, I took the liberty of placing the article in the Congressional Record on Tuesday, July 12.

I appreciate your courtesy.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

Hubert H. Humphrey
Hubert H. Humphrey

EXP. PROC.
34 JUL 21 1977

REC-84

62-77485-721

4 JUL 21 1977

ST-108

F82

56 AUG 1 1977

11755
1276

File-JFD

SUBJECT HUBERT HUMPHREY

FILE NUMBER 62-77485-A

SECTION NUMBER

SERIAL (S)

55 PGS. AVAIL.

Angry Daley Hits HHH Candidacy

From News Dispatches

CHICAGO, March 5—Mayor Richard J. Daley of Chicago, his voice quaking with anger at televised remarks of Hubert H. Humphrey, said today that Humphrey should not have been the Democratic candidate for President last fall.

He indicated he thought the candidate should have been Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) and charged that Humphrey lost the key state of Illinois and possibly the election because he did not campaign enough in this state.

"I thought we should have had a stronger candidate," Daley said at a news conference. "His name is the name of a former President of the United States."

Daley did not specify whether he meant former President Johnson or Kennedy. However, aides told reporters afterward that Daley meant Kennedy.

John Madigan, political editor of station WBBM, said Daley told him last July 25 that the mayor had attempted to promote Kennedy for keynote speaker at the August Democratic National Convention in hopes it might spark a Kennedy presidential draft but that the move was blocked by Mr. Johnson and Humphrey. Madigan said he received permission from Daley today to report the conversation.

Daley's outburst came in response to televised remarks of the former Vice President, in which he said Daley "didn't exactly break his heart for me" in the campaign.

Humphrey also said Daley's handling of protesters during the convention was "a tragedy."

Daley replied that Humphrey lost Illinois last fall "because he didn't campaign hard enough here."

At times almost incoherent and shaking with rage, Daley said, "I don't think there's any doubt about it—Humphrey didn't get the job done in the suburbs he should have."

Daley, head of the strongest and now one of the last big-city political machines, said that Humphrey, unlike Mr. Johnson and John F. Kennedy, refused to campaign extensively in Illinois, despite constant

appeals from himself and other top Illinois Democrats.

The Mayor asserted that part of the problem was that, toward the end of the campaign, Humphrey's staff was in a state of confusion.

"We didn't know who to talk to on Humphrey's staff, it was changing so fast," Daley said.

"Kennedy and Johnson spent a lot of time in the suburbs, especially in Du Page County," Daley said, continuing: "They campaigned in East St. Louis, Carbondale, Peoria, Springfield: none of this was done in this campaign."

"We (local Democrats) carried Chicago for him by over 400,000 votes and Cook County (Chicago and its suburbs) by 220,000 votes," Daley said.

An aide to State Treasurer Adlai E. Stevenson III, a leader in Humphrey's Illinois campaign, said Humphrey made one downstate campaign swing and two appearances in Chicago during the fall campaign.

Humphrey refused to respond to Daley's charge when he was questioned by reporters in Louisville, Ky.

"We did our best and I am sure the mayor did his best and it does us no good to relive those days now," he said. "The mayor undoubtedly had someone provoke him, like you are trying to provoke me."

The outburst from the Mayor came during questioning by reporters following a news conference at which officials of Sears, Roebuck and Co. announced plans for construction of a new national headquarters on the West Side.

Asked if he agreed with Humphrey's statement on television that disturbances in the streets during the convention contributed to Humphrey's defeat, the Mayor told a television newsmen:

"The American public was defrauded by television coverage of the convention. You and your stations set up what happened at Michigan and Balbo, and everybody knows that."

Daley made it clear that he was talking only about television coverage of the convention and not of coverage provided by other media.

"I'm not talking about the news media; I'm talking about television," he said.

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The Washington Post Times Herald **A-3**
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Date **MAR 6 1969**

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HHH Comes Out In Daley's Defense

By David S. Broder
Washington Post Staff Writer

Former Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey told college students last night that Chicago's Richard J. Daley "may not be a very sensitive Mayor but he's not a crook."

Humphrey offered his backhanded defense of the Chicago Mayor in a meeting with Macalester College students in Minneapolis, taped last week and shown on National Educational Television last night.

He acknowledged for the first time that he believed there was "police violence" in Chicago during last summer's Democratic convention, but said it was unfair to blame Daley for what happened.

"The whole situation was a tragedy," the 1968 Democratic presidential candidate said of the convention city scene, "and I was . . . a victim of it in this political campaign. . . . I don't defend Mr. Daley's Police Department. I simply say that . . . on balance, considering what it is to govern a city today, he's done a fairly good job."

In another reference to the controversial Chicago leader, Humphrey said "Mayor Daley didn't exactly break his heart for me. . . . He worked in the campaign, but maybe a better job could have been done."

In the televised segments of his first campus session, Humphrey was pressed hard by students to justify his own role in the Johnson Administration and in the 1968 campaign.

"I'll take my share of the blame for whatever mistakes were made in policy," Humphrey said at one point, "even though you'll find out when we study the Vice Presidency that it isn't the most powerful

Humphrey said he thought it was "outrageous" that many universities waited "until there had been a riot" to establish courses in black studies, but argued against student control of curriculum or faculty hiring.

The former Vice President also told the students that the famous photograph of him walking arm-in-arm with Lester Maddox, the segregationist Democratic Governor of Georgia, was an accident. "He (Maddox) was going down the steps, he stumbled, and I grabbed him around, put my arm around him to steady him, and—bango!—just like that," Humphrey said, "I was supporting Lester Maddox."

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RE: TRAVEL OF FORMER VICE-PRESIDENT
HUBERT H. HUMPHREY TO THE USSR.
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HUMPHREY 4/26 NX
WASHINGTON (UPI)--FORMER VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT H. HUMPHREY
WILL SPEND TWO WEEKS IN THE SOVIET UNION IN JULY AT THE INVITATION
OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT, UPI HAS LEARNED. HUMPHREY AND HIS WIFE
WILL ATTEND THE INVESTITURE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES AT CAERNAVON,
WALES, JULY 1, AND TRADITIONAL AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE DAY
CEREMONIES IN RIBILD HILLS, DENMARK, JULY 4, AND PERHAPS CRUISE
FOR A WEEK AMONG THE FJORDS OF NORWAY BEFORE FLYING TO MOSCOW.
THEY WILL RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES JULY 25.
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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Humphrey To Visit Area In Early April

Former Vice President Hubert Humphrey is scheduled to come to Clarksdale April 1 to appear at a fund-raising dinner for the new Democratic Party of Mississippi, it was learned today.

The Auditorium has been reserved that night for a dinner and speech by Humphrey, according to Commissioner George Farris.

Details for the visit have not been finalized yet, but Humphrey is expected to spend the night here on the first leg of a two-day tour of the state.

Various Stops

The former vice president is supposed to arrive in Memphis about noon on April 1 and will travel through the Delta by car to Greenville for a 4 p.m. conference with students. Stops will be made in Tunica and Bolivar counties en route, said Aaron Henry, state chairman of the Democrats and a campaign manager for Humphrey last fall in his losing race for the presidency.

After the Greenville meeting— which is to be set up especially for Delta State College and Mississippi Valley State College students — Humphrey is to return to Coahoma County for the dinner that night.

Other Details

On April 2 he is to depart for a luncheon date at Meridian, with a stop in Sunflower County on the way. A television date and another dinner program in Jackson that night will conclude his Mississippi program. He is to leave the state on the morning of April 3, Henry said.

Henry has been working with Humphrey aides in arranging the itinerary. It was announced at the opening of new state Democratic headquarters here this week that Humphrey would probably be coming this spring.

His stay in Clarksdale would include a visit to the Democratic offices, Henry said.

The Democratic leader was last in Mississippi in April, 1968, when he spoke at the University of Mississippi.

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Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 1

Clarksdale Press
Register

Clarksdale, Miss.

Date: Feb. 28, 1968
Edition: Home
Author:
Editor: Joseph Ellis
Title: Visit of Hubert
Humphrey to
Miss.

Character:

or

Classification: 157-107
Submitting Office: Jackson

☐ Being Investigated

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**Jury Quizzes 26
 On Reports of Plot
 To Kill Humphrey**

CHICAGO (AP)—A federal grand jury has questioned 26 persons in its investigation of reports of plots to assassinate Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey and other Democratic party leaders.

Thomas A. Foran, U.S. district attorney, reported yesterday on progress of the inquiry which started last week.

More than half the witnesses, he said, are members of the Blackstone Rangers street gang. Two of them, Jeff Fort and Edward Bey, are its leaders.

Reports of plots became widespread after an inmate of the Cook County (Chicago) jail bragged about them to fellow inmates, the prosecutor said.

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 The Sunday Star (Washington) _____
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Humphrey

Presidential Authority On Trade Ban Urged

By Richard Lyons

Washington Post Staff Writer



NEW YORK, May 23— Vice President Humphrey called tonight for giving a President discretionary power to remove restrictions on trade between the United States and Eastern Europe.

In his first foreign policy speech since he became a candidate for President, Humphrey also listed as the most important tasks ahead de-escalating the East-West arms race and for the rich nations to join in helping the poorer ones.

Humphrey spoke to the American Iron and Steel Institute, made up of the leaders of the Nation's steel industry. He said little that he

had not said before; he has been calling for disarmament for ten years. His main concern seemed to be to reassure Europe—by making it the subject of his first formal address—that it will not be forgotten as the United States becomes concerned with other continents.

His speech followed a day of politicking here at Sen. Robert F. Kennedy's home base, where Humphrey hopes to grab a sizable chunk of convention delegates from his opponent. Humphrey supporters say they believe he can win 50 or 60 of New York's 190 convention votes. Most will be elected in the June 18 primary, the rest by the State Democratic Committee.

Humphrey spoke to the steel men of "unmistakable signs of change" in Eastern Europe where Soviet satellites "increasingly are following their own national interests, which are not always identical with those of the Soviet Union." The time has come, he said, for the NATO alliance to change from a policy of containment alone "to look to that new dynamic vision of peaceful engagement." As a first step here at home, he said, Congress should give the President authority "to remove restrictions to trade and investment between the United States and Eastern Europe."

These restrictions include the refusal to grant "most favored nation" reciprocal tariff-cutting status to most Eastern European nations and a series of restrictions enacted recently barring aid, trade and use of the Export-Import Bank's trade credit facilities to nations trading with North Vietnam. Congress has turned a deaf ear to President Johnson's plea to "build bridges" to the East.

Humphrey said "the task of statesmanship" ahead will be for the United States, acting "in concert with our allies," to reach a disarmament agreement with the Soviet Union and "move in common agreement toward a systematic scaling down of the mutually oppressive burden and cost of our vast military complexes. We must do our utmost to communicate to the leaders of the Soviet Union that we seek such reduction of forces and armaments as a tangible means of reduction of tension—in short, adding to their security as well as ours."

"The largest of all tasks which faces not only the Atlantic partnership, but all who profess to membership in the family of man," said Humphrey, is to help the poorer nations "who live in glaring economic and social inequality."

This is "not softheaded," he said, "but an investment in the stability and peace of vast areas. It is, more importantly, a moral obligation because of who we are, of

where we came from, of the teachings our entire civilization represents."

Humphrey's audience also got a plug for quotes on steel imports. The Vice President drew his warmest applause when he promised to give the steel industry "a fair hearing and fair deal" on the imports question. "I want the iron and steel industry to grow and prosper," he said.

By contrast, when the steelmen in the audience think of Kennedy they remember the Attorney General who used the threat of antitrust action to help roll back their price increase in 1962.

In response to gibes from Kennedy in Oregon that he should join the fight by going to the people, Humphrey told reporters, "I

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would have liked to have been in the primaries. I think we could have won."

Humphrey gave a pep talk this morning to his slate of delegates, who are headed by former Mayor Robert F. Wagner and City Council President Frank D. O'Connor. Later at a ceremony opening Citizens for Humphrey headquarters at the Biltmore Hotel, he was introduced by the widow of former Gov. and Sen. Herbert H. Lehman, a revered name in the State Democratic Party for more than a generation.

"But regrettably, I couldn't do it. The President didn't make his speech (about not running) until March 31. The primaries were foreclosed."

The Washington Post

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P65

Humphrey Proclaims Himself a 'Soul Brother'

PHILADELPHIA (UPI)—Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey, proclaiming himself a "soul brother" in the brotherhood of man, has called for a "new and complete national commitment to human rights."

The vice president, seeking the Democratic presidential nomination, yesterday told wildly cheering delegates at the 38th quadrennial session of the African Methodist Episcopal church that he would work "to meet, and to meet now, the hard, tough problems two centuries of the indecent denial of human equality in this country has created."

Saying human rights and peace are the "central issues of our times," Humphrey was interrupted 40 times by applause from the 5,000 persons in the new Spectrum sports stadium.

On to Ohio Today

Humphrey takes his campaign today to Kent, Ohio, his first appearance in that state, where he will speak at Kent State University. Tonight he speaks at a Jackson-Fefferson day dinner near Akron.

Humphrey did not cancel his Ohio trip despite his wife Muriel's illness, but he did delay his appearance here last night.

He said it was "high time for the great working majority of Americans who do believe deeply in each other . . . to say so and to let our voices be heard above those who teach divisions, who preach despair and destruction, and who prophesy chaos and catastrophe."

He recalled that he led the fight for a civil rights plank in the 1948 Democratic party platform and said that 20 years later "we know we haven't done our job well — but most of us are trying mighty hard now to do it right."

Respect of Neighbors

"We have civil rights today — that the courts will protect," he said, "but so much less can even yet be said of human rights — which depend on the respect of neighbors and are real only in terms of the self-respect of the individual."

"I count this, along with peace, the central issue of our times. I expect, in the months ahead, to come to the best that is in me to the formulation — through democracy's essential process — of a new and

complete national commitment to human rights, to meet, and to meet now, the hard, tough problems two centuries of the indecent denial of human equality in this country has created."

Qualifications on Rioters

The vice president said, however, that meeting the rights problems also means "dealing squarely and effectively with those who defeat their own cause by violence and riots and civil disorders — for they undermine the determined efforts of those of us who are trying hardest to make equal rights into equal results."

Humphrey later held a series of political meetings in a downtown hotel and talked with 55 Democratic National Convention delegates from the five-county Philadelphia area. Eleven other delegates failed to answer invitations. Humphrey forces claim about 100 of Pennsylvania's 130 convention votes.

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The Sunday Star (Washington)
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Humphrey
The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Israel's Rabin to Cement U.S. Ties

By Drew Pearson and
 B-1 Jack Anderson

Israel will take a highly significant step in its relations with the United States by appointing Gen. Isaac Rabin, now Chief of Staff, as Ambassador to Washington. He will replace the present popular envoy, Ambassador Avraham Harman.

Behind this move is partly the fact that Ambassador Harman has been in Washington for eight years and is due for a change; also the fact that Gen. Rabin is both a glamor figure in Israel and somewhat at odds with the present Minister of Defense, Gen. Moshe Dayan. His transfer to Washington would be a plus for Israel with the American public, also would solve some internal problems in Tel Aviv.

Gen. Rabin is the brilliant strategist who plotted and planned for the defense of Israel in case of an Arab showdown—a showdown which occurred last June. When this column interviewed Rabin in Israel nearly two years ago, he outlined exactly the problems which his nation did face in June.

Gen. Rabin explained that Israel had to depend upon alertness, a highly trained reserve, and its friends abroad to keep armament balanced with the heavily equipped Arab forces. He particularly outlined the danger of fast jet bombers flying from Cairo to

Tel Aviv in only nine minutes and from Jordan in four minutes. It was easy to see from his strategy that Israel would have to take the initiative.

Though Rabin had planned this strategy, it was Gen. Moshe Dayan who, transferred over his head to be Minister of Defense, got the credit. Dayan is a brilliant tactician but also a politician, and his appointment lined up the aggressive political forces of former Prime Minister Ben-Gurion behind Premier Eshkol.

Since then Dayan has frequently been at odds with Eshkol. At one time it was quite evident that the Israeli army was battering Syria two days after the civilian heads of government had assured the United Nations that fighting had stopped.

Gen. Rabin, as Ambassador in Washington, can do an important job for Israel in securing badly needed weapons; and his transfer will also ease some tensions in Tel Aviv.

Humphrey Coup

Last week's victories for Democrats and moderates in the Nation's bigger cities can be chalked up as a personal victory for Vice President Humphrey.

Two years ago, when Humphrey appeared at political gatherings with Abraham Beame, Democratic candidate against Rep. John Lindsay for mayor of New York, the Vice President was razed for sup-

porting the wrong man at the wrong time and losing.

This fall, however, he stuck his neck out even more—and won.

He trudged the slums of Philadelphia with Mayor James Tate, urging racial tolerance. Last week Mayor Tate surprised all the pollsters by defeating a hard-hitting young Republican (once a Democrat), Arlen Specter.

In Gary, Ind., Humphrey stuck his neck out even further by holding a fund-raising drive for Negro Democrat Gordon Hatcher, bitterly opposed by John Krupa, chairman of the Democratic local committee. Hatcher won.

In Cleveland, Humphrey campaigned for Carl Stokes, the Negro Democrat opposed by Seth Taft, Republican. Stokes won.

Humphrey also went all the way out to San Francisco to throw his support behind Joseph Alioto, the Democratic candidate for mayor, even though one of Humphrey's friends in the House of Representatives, Phillip Burton, had put a third candidate in the race to split the Democratic vote. Alioto won.

In making these campaigns, Humphrey obviously acted with the approval of his chief in the White House. Johnson also went on record in support of Negro and moderate candidates. It will probably cost him votes from the middle class white backlash next year, but he plans to continue his

The Washington Post Times Herald **B-13**
 The Washington Daily News _____
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 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____

Date **NOV 15 1967**

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policy of battling for equality of economic and political Negro opportunity.

Oil for Egypt

Ruptured relations between Egypt and the United States haven't prevented Dictator Nasser from maintaining excellent relations with two American oil companies, Standard of Indiana and Phillips Petroleum. He is counting on these U.S. companies to produce enough oil in Egypt to make up for the loss of the Sinai oil fields captured by the Israelis.

Standard of Indiana has joined with the Egyptian government in a joint venture, under the name Pan American Oil, to develop a rich oil field 60 miles south of Cairo. Phillips, in another joint venture, is drilling for oil at El Alamein in the western desert.

Under the Dome

A backstage struggle over the Senate Democratic leadership has already begun between Sens. Ed Muskie of Maine, a Catholic, and Bob Byrd of West Virginia. They are getting ready just in case Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield steps down. He has indicated to intimates that he would like to be simply the Senator from Montana again. The liberals privately favor Muskie to replace him.

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Vice President Hubert Humphrey is under fire for allegedly remarking in Seoul that if dissenters interrupted a presidential inauguration in the U.S., as they did in Seoul last week, they would be arrested. ✓ Ronald Eugene Head, 19, a GI in Anchorage, Alaska, who brandished a revolver in the vicinity of Mr. Humphrey during a stopover on the way home from Seoul, was held in lieu of \$100,000 bail.

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REC-24 *from*

UPI-58

(HUMPHREY)

ANCHORAGE.--A 19-YEAR-OLD SOLDIER WITH A PISTOL IN HIS POSSESSION WAS ARRESTED EARLY TODAY AS VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY ARRIVED AT A HOTEL IN DOWNTOWN ANCHORAGE.

HUMPHREY HAD RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES FROM A VISIT TO SOUTH KOREA MARRED BY DEMONSTRATIONS AND VIOLENCE.

PERSONS ABOARD A BUS FOLLOWING HUMPHREY'S CAR SPOTTED THE SOLDIER DISPLAYING A PISTOL WHILE STANDING AT A SIDE ENTRANCE TO THE HOTEL. WORD WAS RADIOED FROM THE BUS TO POLICE, WHO ARRESTED RONALD EUGENE READ, STATIONED AT NEARBY FT. RICHARDSON, Alaska.

WHEN OFFICERS ARRIVED, READ HAD PUT HIS WEAPON BACK IN A HOLSTER. HE WAS BOOKED FOR ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF A .44 CALIBER MAGNUM REVOLVER.

HUMPHREY PLANS NONPOLITICAL APPEARANCES TODAY AND TUESDAY, SOME FISHING ON RESSURECTION BAY AT SEWARD AND A VISIT TO THE ALASKA '67 EXPOSITION AT FAIRBANKS.

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RICHARD WILSON

Johnson Confirms Humphrey to Be on Ticket

The chief gag about the vice-presidential pick—any vice president—is that he calls the White House every day to inquire of the President's health and if the President feels good the vice president feels bad.

This might be transposed today to the observation that when Robert F. Kennedy is in the polls, as he has lately, Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey feels better.

In any case, Humphrey need be in little doubt about his place on the Democratic ticket with President Johnson next year. If this needed further confirmation, it came last week at a quiet meeting at the White House of the President and the vice president and the assorted Democratic leaders.

"We are all going to be on the ticket together in 1968," the President told them, "so you're all going to have to drink from the same pot."

No one was thereby given the impression that the President expects a Johnson-Humphrey ticket next year. It is time for the Democratic party organization to adjust to this fact of political life.

Drinking the pot has been a fact of Democratic politics since the 1860 election. A number of Democrats have been scurrying round to find positions independent of Johnson so that voters will have an opportunity to make a distinction between the President and the party.

Why does not have this

sciously offering himself as an alternative to Johnson in 1968, which is as improbable as it is impractical.

Misfortune has attended Kennedy in his recent forays—in Manchester book, the Paris "peace festler" fiasco, the disclosure that, after all, he did sign an order for the use of "bugging" devices when he was attorney general, his ineffectual speech on China policy, and so on. This does not add up as a strong alternative to Johnson.

Observers who have watched Kennedy for a long time think that he is now suffering from an inadequacy of the kind of staff work that made him formidable as attorney general and as counsel for the McClellan investigating committee.

This was perhaps most clearly illustrated in his clash with FBI Director J. Edgar

Hoover on electronic eavesdropping. In that instance, Hoover had the record and Kennedy did not, having in the end to rely on the admission that he just did not know what he was signing when he approved an order on bugging produced for the record by Hoover. A staff like those at the Justice Department or the McClellan committee would not have been likely to have permitted Kennedy to fall into such a trap.

Kennedy's mistakes have greatly simplified Johnson's problem by reducing the appeal of the Democratic alternative to Johnson, but this does not mean that all of Johnson's political problems are solved.

The Washington Post
 Times Herald
 The Washington Daily News
 The Evening Star (Washington)
 The Sunday Star (Washington)
 Daily News (New York)
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 New York Post
 The New York Times
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Date FEB 15 1967

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What is brought into better focus is that the Johnson-Humphrey combination is all that the Democrats can offer again in 1968. It is imperative to them, therefore, that they shall have the support of what is left of the Democratic organization following its withering away of the past three years.

There can be no doubt that the Johnson-Humphrey ticket will have the strong support of the Kennedy faction after the renomination in 1968 if only because the Republican alternative will be completely unacceptable to them.

The problem, which apparently has been delegated to Humphrey, is to bind together these differing elements now so that there will be no untoward events when the Democrats meet in convention to heighten the impression that Johnson is not a popular nominee.

That is apparently what the President means when he advises his fellow Democratic politicians to stop fouling the pot. It is going to be hard enough for the Democrats to win in 1968 without the added complication of gagging on what is in the pot.

Keeping the likker in the not potable will not be an easy job for Humphrey. His job will consist of calming wounded and fractious Democratic governors, taming rambunctious U.S. senators, and helping Chairman John Bailey put some life back into the Democratic National Committee.

105



Victor Riesel

Off the Record, LBJ Still Wants Humphrey

WASHINGTON—At a recent unreported, off-the-record White House dinner which ran past midnight, Lyndon Johnson fervently told the nation's most powerful labor leaders that as long as he was in the White House, Hubert Humphrey would be his vice president.

Many who heard LBJ that long evening came out into the dark capital night convinced that the President also wished Mr. Humphrey to succeed him in 1972, and would make a fight for him.

Three times Mr. Johnson said: The vice president is my man. He will be my man, and as long as I am in the White House he will be the man I will want to work with. Three times LBJ's statements were lustily cheered.

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WHEN MR. JOHNSON first introduced Mr. Humphrey, there was a burst of clapping and table thumping as LBJ said: Now here is the fellow you have been reading about my dropping. Nothing could be further from the truth. Let it be quite clear there is one person only I want to work with as vice president.

There is significance in this applause. The ovations came from 70 national union presidents. They are "the powerhouse" of American labor. If union money and manpower are to be supplied a candidate anywhere, they are the men who spring the coffers.

Among them were not only Mr. Labor himself, George Meany, sitting at the President's right, but such men as the seafarers' Paul Hall and the communication workers' Joe Beirne. They are two men most bruited to be front runners as Meany's successor.

The President, with characteristic political finesse, seated Walter Reuther at another table. One does not mix Meany and Reuther these days.

Or, as the President reckoned that Mr. Humphrey was the working man's friend. And in that crowd,

after an hour and 45 minutes briefing on the war economy, the need to cool it and the hope that labor would not heat it up with large wage demands, Mr. Johnson needed friends.

This was not just an ordinary comely-round kind of dinner which lasted into the a.m. of Sept. 1. True, the traditional military briefing was given and Dean Rusk fascinated the labor chiefs by saying that the Viet Nam conflict was far more manageable than the Berlin airlift, the Greek Communist guerrilla war, the Korean struggle and even the Cuban confrontation "when we did not know whether we would have much of a population left the next morning."

This dinner was a confrontation—a gentle one—but quite frank.

The President, on a few days' notice, had invited the 70 influential union leaders to come and hear him urge that they support him on the home front as heartily as they do on foreign policy.

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In effect he said, you, the labor movement and your people are the beneficiaries of this administration. Labor has been the beneficiary of Democratic presidents for decades. And he referred to the '30s, talking of minimum wages, which have gone from pennies per hour to an eventual \$1.60. One labor leader later said, he really asked us not to go haywire in our demands.

Ruefully, and with a smile at his political partners among the proletariat, Mr. Johnson said he was not as powerful as people think. It is not true that the President can do what he wishes—or deliver as he wishes.

He grinned and looked across to a table at which sat Paul Hall and Dean Rusk. Just ask Paul Hall, said Mr. Johnson, if you think the President really is powerful. The other day we wanted a bill passed a certain way, and all we got was 63 votes (in the House).

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Time to Pause

By Bruce Bissat



VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT HUMPHREY believes the country now needs a major pause so government can catch up, administratively, with the huge legislative tonnage dropped on its doorstep in this and recent years.

Mr. Humphrey thinks President Johnson, the straw boss who produced most of this tonnage, may have this necessity in mind when he suggests that Congress should try for a relatively short session in election year 1966.

In an interview, the Vice President made clear that he sees the great new need as something akin almost to a managerial revolution in government.

A Federal establishment already immense suddenly finds itself charged with administering vast ground-breaking programs in education, medical care for the aged, civil rights, housing.

For many years, the United States Office of Education was a quiet little way station in government. Now, out of the blue, it has billions to dispense and has become an arbiter of civil rights performance in the schools.

The entire Health, Education and Welfare Department, for all its varied activities, was not big-scale. Today, it is a multi-billion-dollar agency with tremendous new responsibilities.

The Justice Department's burdens under two successive milestone enactments in civil rights are multiplied many times.

Mr. Humphrey says he thinks these new programs can be digested successfully only if they are attacked thru the most highly advanced techniques of management analysis — of the sort Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara quickly applied to the broad administrative expanse of the Pentagon.

In the Vice President's view, the President already is thoroly sold on these techniques and eager to see them laid on thruout government.

Aside from the practical necessities involved, Mr. Humphrey beyond question sees political peril in any important failure to

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digest the great new load. The resulting chaos would provide rich feeding ground for the Republicans.

The "management issue" always has been a GOP favorite, tho seldom up to this point exploited with telling effect. But if administrative confusion were to run rampant on a much larger scale, the issue might take deeper hold.

What Mr. Humphrey is proposing, then, is that the Johnson Administration—having swept the legislative boards nearly clean of major issues of substance — beat the Republicans to the punch by mastering the managerial burdens involved.

The Vice President says flatly, however, that the Democrats will not find in the managerial field the kind of political box office they will need to keep winning at the polls.

His judgment is that sex appeal for voters is to be found hereafter in fresh Federal attention to the whole cluster of special problems which today plague the nation's swelling urban communities.

Of course these problems embrace jobs, education, housing and civil rights — areas already partially engulfed by the Johnson-Kennedy avalanche of recent years.

But, in Mr. Humphrey's view, these need to be dealt with in their complex urban interrelationships, and the Federal Government needs to work out more satisfactory links to the entire tangle. The difficulty is how to provide money and guidance without exaggerating the Federal presence in urban affairs.

Much of the urban dilemma has come to surround what are today called "way of life" issues — water and air pollution, noise, overcrowding, sprawl and ugliness.

Tho Mr. Humphrey argues that President Johnson plainly is as alert to these as to any other matters of substance, the Vice President cautions against assuming that the country's "economic problem" is completely licked and Government may now turn its fullest attentions to "way of life" questions.

As Mr. Humphrey sees it, the nation's good — and of course the Democratic party's — demand unending economic vigilance, since any major distress could threaten the incredible super-structure that has now been erected.

Humphrey on History

Vice President Tells Teen-Agers How \$2000 Bought Two Major Government Doctrines

By Drew Pearson

HUBERT HORATIO HUMPHREY, who never objected when Barry Goldwater twitted him about his middle name, has not lost the youthful spirit of Horatio Alger. Last week, he took time off to see two teen-agers in his office just behind the Senate rostrum where daily he gavels the Senate to order.

The teen-agers admired the Colonial furnishings of the office, and the Vice President gave them a brief tour.

"That chandelier used to hang in the White House," he explained, "but it kept President Theodore Roosevelt awake. Teddy Roosevelt was supposed to be a big brawny guy, a Rough Rider, but he suffered from insomnia. And in those days without air conditioning the White House windows were open at night, and the wind hitting that chandelier made it tinkle."

"Finally Teddy told his wife: 'Send that chandelier up to the Vice President's office where it can keep him awake.'"

"In those days," added Humphrey, who is one of the busiest Vice Presidents in history, "the Vice President had nothing much to do."

Humphrey turned to the huge portrait of George Washington which covered most of one wall. "It's an original by Rembrandt Peale," he said, "valued at half a million dollars. You can see they trust the Vice President."

In one corner was a marble bust of Vice President Henry Wilson.

HIS REAL NAME was Jeremiah Colbath," Humphrey explained. "He was an orphan boy who became indentured to a shoemaker in Massachusetts—practically slave labor. But he learned how to make shoes, took the name of the man he worked for, Henry Wilson, studied at night until he became quite a speaker, and finally was elected to the Senate where he served four terms. He was

renowned for his oratory. He had the most polished language and perfect grammar of any speaker of his day and was finally elected Vice President in the Grant Administration.

"During and after the Civil War we had one of the most corrupt governments in history. Henry Wilson was here at a time when the railroad lobbyists sat on the Senate floor beside their favorite Senator with bottles of whiskey in their desks. But not one breath of scandal touched him."

"I call Henry Wilson the No. 1 dropout. He never had one year of schooling, yet by hard work and an honest character he became Vice President. Somebody wanted to take that statue away, but I wouldn't let 'em. I have kept it there as an inspiration to young people."

"The other day Keith Funtston, head of the New York stock market, came up to see me. He was born of very poor parents in Ramona, S.D., yet he has now come up to be the head of the New York Stock Exchange."

"It just shows what you can do in this country whether you have education or wealthy parents or not," continued the Vice President, who got his start over a drugstore in Huron, S.D.

"The other day we flew out to Illinois for Adlai Stevenson's funeral and met George Champion. He was born in Normal, Ill. Roger Blough, head of the U.S. Steel Corporation, began life as a steelworker. And there's Tony Celebreeze, who came over here as an immigrant boy but became Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare."

"And there's President Johnson, who worked as a schoolteacher. The other day he appointed Arthur Goldberg to the United Nations—who was born of Russian immigrants on the South Side of Chicago."

"There's no place that you can't go in this country if you are dedicated and honest

and work hard," said the Vice President.

HE POINTED to a small mirror over a grandfather's clock.

"You see that mirror?" he said, "That came from Dolley Madison. She was a young, good-looking gal, kind of like Jackie Kennedy, who set the town on its ear. She got tired of living in the White House and having it look like an old barn, and decided to decorate it. She went to Europe and bought that mirror for \$40. But when she got back to New York, the customs collector wanted to charge her \$13 duty."

"Dolley said, 'to heck with that, this is for the White House; it's not for me.'"

"But the customs collector said, 'It doesn't make any difference who it's for, you have to pay \$13.'"

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"'You know what you can do with it,' Dolly said, and she left it in New York. When she got back to Washington, she told her husband, the President, about it. 'Jim,' she said, 'I want that collector fired.' President Madison fired him.

"Then the Congress investigated," said the Vice President, "spent about a year investigating, and wrote a big, thick report called 'The Dolley Madison Mirror.' It cost \$2000 to conduct that investigation, after which Congress demanded that President Madison rehire the customs collector. Madison refused. And out of that came the very important doctrine of the separation of the executive and the Congress.

"President Madison told Congress, 'You can tell me what kind of a man to hire, whether he should be fat or thin or what kind of qualifications he should have, but you can't tell me who to hire. That's up to me.'

"The Congress also found that no matter who you are, you have to pay customs. Even if you're the wife of the President or the wife of a Congressman, you have to pay. There must be equality.

"So," Humphrey said, "for that \$2000, the cost of the investigation, we got two important doctrines for the Ameri-

can government—the separation of the executive and Congress, and the equality of all people when it comes to taxes and tariffs."

The Vice President concluded with a word of advice to his teen-age visitors on the subject of bureaucrats.

"If you ever get into government, beware of the bureaucrats. Keep your contacts with the outside world. If not, you'll find yourself just seeing government people, and you'll get to thinking like government people. Tell your grandfather to keep close to some of these high officials and shake 'em up occasionally so they don't get into a rut. The State Department will try to hem Arthur Goldberg in so tight that he'll be afraid to open a letter. They won't succeed because Arthur's a stem-winder. But the bureaucrats will try."

So advised a Vice President who has kept his contacts with the non-bureaucrats of the outside world. The teen-agers, who happened to be my two elder grandsons, departed.

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6/10/65

INSIDE LABOR

Hubert Humphrey Gains a Rose
And Loses a Hat

By Victor Riesel

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| Mr. Tolson | |
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| Mr. Mohr | |
| Mr. DeLoach | |
| Mr. Casper | |
| Mr. Callahan | |
| Mr. Conrad | |
| Mr. Felt | |
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| Mr. Rosen | |
| Mr. Sullivan | |
| Mr. Tavel | |
| Mr. Trotter | |
| Tele. Room | |
| Miss Holmes | |
| Miss Gandy | |

New York: -- The flower-laden stage of the Hotel Astor's grand ballroom vortex of Times Square is a long way from Minneapolis, but last Wednesday Hubert Humphrey was at home there with old labor friends who had sought him out when he was a school teacher, helped to elect him mayor, senator and finally vice-president.

A few minutes after he took to the podium, he told of his phone conversation with the twin spacemen, Majors White and McDivitt, and said of one of the men on the platform here:

"I must say that the only one I know who gets more calls from the President than these astronauts is Alex Rose."

The crowd cheered.

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Then suddenly the gaiety, the beam and gleam, left Mr. Humphrey's face. He spoke of the grim day of John Kennedy's assassination.

"One of the first things the new President did," said the vice-president somberly, "was to give me a list of several names and asked me to phone these people and tell them to stand by, for the President would be in touch in case he needed them for advice and enlightenment for the welfare of the country."

"One of the names on this list was Alex Rose."

Mr. Humphrey then pointed to a tall man on the platform, adding, "And his advice has been sought many times since then."

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Thus it had gone all Wednesday morning during which the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union opened its 12th convention. Mr. Rose was introduced as a man often consulted by the nation's leaders when political nominations are in order.

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Mayor Wagner, who preceded Humphrey at the podium, disclosed that he had sought Alex Rose's advice many times -- and always it was sagacious and shrewdly strategic.

"Alex Rose is A-Okay, Go, Go Go," said the tense mayor with one of the first public grins he has allowed himself in weeks.

N.Y. Who is this Alex Rose? Who is this confidant of presidents, vice-presidents and mayors -- a man obviously now one of the nation's most powerful figures because of these intimacies?

Though little known outside of this state, he is labor's most successful political "leader".

He is the personification of labor's dynamic political influence in the land -- during an era when the labor leader of yesterday is the prime minister, the national president, the head of a powerful party in the free world of today and tomorrow.

He is history on the hoof. He has proven what can be done by applying the sagacious techniques of the collective bargaining table to national politics.

For, officially he is the president of a bikini-sized union. At most the hatters have some 30,000 to 35,000 members in the continental U.S., Puerto Rico and Canada.

His union has no vast central fund. In fact, Mr. Rose boasts of the union's deficit -- something virtually no other labor organization can do. In the ballroom that Wednesday morning there were but 200 delegates. And that's a long count.

But the millinery union's national chief wears two hats. He is the vice-president of the New York State Liberal Party. But the title is a euphemism. He is its leader. It was under his guidance that the Liberal Party attracted and rallied other unions -- with the stout assistance and drive of ladies garment workers' chief Dave Dubinsky, of course.

Thus, for decades the party -- and Alex Rose -- have been the balance of power in the balance-of-power state. In 1960 the Liberal Party saved New York for the Kennedy-Johnson ticket.

On October 15, 1963, when the strain between President Johnson and some of the Kennedy White House inner guard was obvious to informed observers, Mr. Rose put the Liberal imprimatur on Lyndon Johnson by inviting him to be the chief speaker at the Liberal Party's annual banquet.

It marked the beginning of the feud with Robert Kennedy, who was not among those invited to this convention, though a Kennedy has been traditional on the hatters' speakers list.

It is said that as Rose goes, so goes the nation's labor movement.

And last Wednesday morning Rose threw Mr. Humphrey's hat (which the vice-president was careful to have with him) into the ring for 1972.

If it is true as they say in Washington that Sen. Kennedy and Mr. Humphrey are eyeball to eyeball, sides have now been chosen.

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The Washington Merry-Go-Round

President Puts Humphrey to Work

By Drew Pearson

Just before Lyndon Johnson picked Hubert Humphrey to be his vice presidential running mate, he remarked to a friend:

"What they need in this job are seven Vice Presidents. One man can't possibly handle all the problems of this job. They need seven men sitting down the hall."

Pearson

And he went into detail regarding all the vital matters he had had to review that day, ranging from Viet-Nam to his relations with Congress.

The President now has a Vice President with as much energy as he has and almost as much knowledge, and he is putting him to work. Hubert Horatio, as Barry Goldwater used to call him because of his boyish face and boundless energy, sees the President every morning and is called by him on the telephone several times a day.

"You come into his office," the Vice President told a friend, "and he doesn't say good morning. He says 'What have you done?' and sometimes he repeats it — 'What have you done?' There never was a President like this one for work."

LBJ has plunged HHH into all kinds of work from sitting

in on conferences with the Prime Minister of Japan to greeting President's Club diners during the Inaugural.

But the most important long-range assignments given him are: To supervise enforcement of the Civil Rights Act; coordinate the Antipoverty Program, and cut the mounting Agriculture Department budget and solve the problem of farm subsidies.

Domestic Headache

Ranking alongside Viet-Nam in the foreign affairs field, the farm budget is probably the toughest domestic problem.

On President Johnson's desk right now is a letter from the director of the budget warning of the need for a supplemental appropriation of \$1,742,000 for the Agriculture Department. This extra money is needed because, under the present lopsided system of farm subsidies, hundreds of thousands of farmers have borrowed from the Government on their crops.

They heard rumors that the Johnson Administration was going to cut price supports, so they cashed in on their crops before the price drops. It's tails-the-farmer-wins, heads-the-Government loses. If the price goes up, the farmer can pay back his loan and get his crop back. If the price drops, the Government is stuck with the crop.

The new Vice President proposes to change this and go back to the pre-Benson days

when the farmer was required to cut production in return for price subsidies.

"Now," Humphrey told his advisers recently, "all the farmer has to do is plant his rows of corn a little closer and put on a little more fertilizer and bring in a bumper crop at the same time he gets paid to take acreage out of circulation."

What the Vice President proposes to do is curtail price supports for the big farmer and keep supports relatively high for the little farmer.

"Kermit Gordon was right the other day when he said that one million farmers could raise enough food to support the people of the United States," Humphrey told his staff. "But we can't do that. That would swamp the already crowded cities with little farmers and give us the cost of retraining them. It's cheaper to keep them on the farm."

Graduated Subsidies

So Humphrey proposes a price-support scale patterned after the graduated income tax that benefits the small farmer and scales down the big. He has looked over the huge subsidies paid to the big operators and noted that one cotton grower in California received an annual subsidy of around \$750,000.

Humphrey doesn't plan to cut this down in one year. It would cause too much economic readjustment. But he does propose to cut it down

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gradually. He will set a reasonable figure on the amount of subsidy a big farmer can get, and when he goes beyond a certain production point he won't get any more price supports.

It so happens that the man who is Secretary of Agriculture is one of Hubert's closest friends, Orville Freeman, former Governor of Humphrey's home state, Minnesota. Freeman used to baby-sit for the Humphrey children when both men were studying at the University of Minnesota. Later, HHH introduced Freeman to President Truman, even before he became Governor, as one of the coming young men of the Northwest.

But Humphrey has told Freeman that as presently organized no man can run the Agriculture Department—because of its encrusted bureaucracy and because policy is fixed by committees of growers and growers are interested only in production.

At present, the Department's budget runs around \$8 billion— even bigger than the Veterans Bureau. The new Vice President, with his old baby-sitter, has been given the job by a vigorous, restless President to cut it back. And every morning the President greets his new Vice President, not with good morning, but "What have you done?"

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The Johnson-Humphrey Team

By Drew Pearson

It has been traditional throughout most of American history that the President and the Vice President of the United States have not loved each other. Sometimes their enmity has been open, as when Vice President Charles G. Dawes failed to turn up for a tie vote to aid President Calvin Coolidge in the Senate. Sometimes it has smoldered below the surface, as with Richard Nixon and Dwight D. Eisenhower.

But the Vice Presidency, entrusted mainly with the duty of waiting for the President to die, is not conducive to harmony between the two top men of any administration.

This week, two men of great vigor, great experience, and somewhat opposite backgrounds begin four years as a team. And the big question asked by politicians is: Will Lyndon Johnson and Hubert Humphrey get along together?

Their backgrounds would appear to lead them along opposite paths.

Humphrey began life over a South Dakota drugstore. Mr. Johnson started his career as a Texas school teacher. Humphrey got into politics with

the backing of the radical Farmer-Labor Party, to become Mayor of Minneapolis, then ran for the Senate in 1948, with Southern Democratic conservatives putting money into the campaign to defeat him. They remembered how Humphrey had stormed the Democratic Convention in 1948 to oppose the watered-down civil rights plank and tell the Democrats: "Get out of the shadow of the states rights and walk forthrightly in the bright sunshine of human rights."

Mr. Johnson began his political life as assistant to Rep. Richard Kleberg of Texas, co-owner of the King Ranch and one of the most conservative leaders of Texas Democracy. Mr. Johnson's climb up the political ladder was backed by Texas gas and oil, though he also sat at the feet of a practical Texas liberal, Sam Rayburn.

Mr. Johnson played his cards cautiously while Sen. Humphrey was incautious, courageous, and, in the opinion of many politicians, indiscreet. He was probably first in proposing more lost causes that later became victorious causes than any man since William Jennings Bryan. But by the time they won victories, other people had been able to claim credit for them.

He took a stand against nuclear testing seven years before John F. Kennedy nego-

tiated a treaty putting it into law. He persuaded the State Department ten years ago to form a committee to explore disarmament. This was seven years before Mr. Eisenhower acted on the suggestion.

He proposed food for India, food for East Berlin, cultural exchanges between the United States and Communist nations, long before the Eisenhower Administration adopted them as official American policy. And eight years ago he proposed the Civilian Conservation Corps, which has now become part of Mr. Johnson's anti-poverty program.

Humphrey is a more polished speaker than Mr. Johnson. He talks in machine-gun bursts, pours out both humor and vitriol; has coined such phrases as: "the symbol of the Republican Party should be the mole — it sees only in the darkness, is blinded by the sunlight."

Furthermore Humphrey bucked Lyndon Johnson for the Presidency in 1956 and hurt him hard. And when Mr. Johnson was Senate Leader during the Eisenhower Administration, Sen. Humphrey was one of those restless Democrats who believed LBJ was pulling his punches, wanted him to be more aggressive against Mr. Eisenhower.

In brief, all the ingredients are present in the personalities and backgrounds of these two men to cause the usual

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friction between President and Vice President.

Yet they share the same goals. Both have seen a lot of poverty, both share the goal of making the United States a better place to live in.

Mr. Johnson can never forget his experiences as Texas Administrator of the National Youth Administration, the men selling apples on the street corners during the days of the great depression. Humphrey was a clerk in his family's drugstore, and up until recently had to go out and fill speaking engagements to augment his slender Senate salary.

Though he isn't as eloquent as Humphrey, Mr. Johnson is also just as dedicated to peace. He has gone much further than his State Department advisers in working for arms reduction and better East-West relations.

But the most important bond between these two men is mutual respect. Both have been through the political mill, both have differed vigorously but fought hard on the same side politically. Battles create respect and friendship.

Said the new Vice President recently to a friend: "Lyndon is going to be a great President. He is working like hell. He knows government—no one knows government better. He wants to be a great President, and he will."

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Humphrey to Submit Proposals For Coordinated Rights Setup

United Press International
Vice President-elect Hubert H. Humphrey said yesterday that he would submit to President Johnson this weekend his initial recommendations for coordinating the scattered Federal civil rights programs. No new legislation is anticipated.

Humphrey, who resigned as a Minnesota Senator Tuesday, was named by the President on Dec. 10 as coordinator of the Government's equal opportunity programs. Since then he has conferred with Cabinet officers, agency heads, and civil rights leaders.

The rights assignment was an addition to the other special tasks Humphrey inherits

with the Vice Presidency. He will be Chairman of the Space Council, head the President's Committee on Equal Opportunity in Employment and sit in as a member of the National Security Council. His only constitutional duty is to preside over the Senate, with the right to vote in case of a tie.

Humphrey also is working with Peace Corps Director Sargent Shriver as coordinator of the anti-poverty programs. He is not ready with his report in this field, but has conferred with other officials about it.

Humphrey said his civil rights report would "be ready when the President returns" from Texas this weekend.

His recommendations were being put in final form yesterday.

"Uniformity of regulations and programs" is a major objective of the civil rights survey, Humphrey said in an interview.

It was understood the report would not recommend reshuffling of agencies or creation of any new ones, and that no legislation would be proposed. A major problem the Humphrey study deals with is that of communication between agencies and individuals.

His report will cover progress in the Government's handling of civil rights enforcement and its administration of laws and regulations covering housing, employment, education and other areas.

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(ASSASSINATION THREAT)

WASHINGTON--A SPOKESMAN FOR THE SECRET SERVICE TODAY SAID ISRAEL NUNEZ FELICIANO--ARRESTED EARLIER THIS MONTH IN THE VIRGIN ISLANDS AFTER ALLEGEDLY THREATENING TO SLAY VICE PRESIDENT ELECT HUBERT H. HUMPHREY--IS BEING HELD ON LOCAL CHARGES.

THE 22-YEAR-OLD YOUTH, DESCRIBED BY SAN JUAN NEWSPAPERS AS A "PUERTO RICAN MUSICIAN", WAS ARRESTED BY SECRET SERVICE AGENTS IN ST. THOMAS NOV. 6. HE IS CHARGED WITH A VIOLATION OF VIRGIN ISLANDS LAW, THE SPOKESMAN WERE SAID. DISPOSITION OF THE CASE IS UP TO LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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**Threat to Humphrey
Nets Man \$10 Fine**

UPPER DARBY, Pa. (AP) ^{A-4} APPROX 1935
 Daniel D. Farrell, 29, a gunsmith accused of saying he would shoot Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey if he had a gun, was fined \$10 on a disorderly conduct charge yesterday by Magistrate Harry Leeds.

Farrell was arrested after being accused of making the remark Saturday in the 69th Street railroad terminal while Humphrey, the Democratic vice presidential candidate, was speaking outside.

Farrell apologized before the magistrate. He said he had been drinking and had no intention of harming Humphrey.

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REC-53

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 140

'Two Named' Humphrey Press Aides

WASHINGTON

A pair of ex-newsmen will provide the one-two punch to the press operations for the Democratic Vice Presidential nominee, Senator Hubert Humphrey (Minn.)

Bob Jensen, a former Washington reporter for the *Buffalo* (N. Y.) *Evening News*, will be the Senator's press secretary, and will travel with him during the campaign. Ted Van Dyk, formerly a reporter for the *Seattle* (Wash.) *Times*, will be the press and information coordinator in Washington.

Mr. Jensen is a 1958 graduate of the University of Minnesota and first met Senator Humphrey when he was mayor of Minneapolis. He was a reporter and deskman for the *Rochester* (N. Y.) *Democrat and Chronicle* and later for the Associated Press in Albany. Mr. Jensen was assistant night city editor for the *Washington* (D. C.) *Post* from 1953 to 1957, and joined the *Buffalo Evening News Bureau* in 1957.

Mr. Van Dyk left his job as press and information coordinator in Washington for the European Common Market, Coal and Steel Community and Atomic Energy Commission to work for Senator Humphrey. He was graduated from the University of Washington in 1955 and attended Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism. He worked for United Press and for the *Seattle Times*, and entered the public relations field with the Prudential Insurance Company in New Jersey in 1958. Mr. Van Dyk joined a small group of Senator Humphrey's friends in January to work for the Senator's nomination for Vice President. He joined the Humphrey staff fulltime in July.

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OCT 21 1964

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Editor and Publisher
New York, New York
September 26, 1964
Page 48

64 OCT 21 1964

141



Humphrey and Benson

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The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Powell Abroad During Rights Vote

By Drew Pearson

I don't like to be in the position of apologizing to Rep. Adam Clayton Powell of Harlem or anyone else for an error. But shortly after interviewing him about the problems of race riots in big cities, I discovered that I had underestimated his traveling propensities.

The Congressman from Harlem had informed me that he had made no recent trips to Puerto Rico and implied that he had been working hard in Washington. I have now discovered that actually he was on another European junket at the taxpayers' expense during most of the Harlem race riots.

In fact, Powell was even on this junket when the civil rights bill, sometimes considered the Magna Charta of Negro freedom, was passed on July 2. He was not in Washington to vote.

Powell's official excuse for going abroad was to attend the International Labor Office meeting in Geneva. He arrived in Geneva in late June, registered at the Hotel Rhone, apparently didn't like the accommodations, and moved to another hotel. He did not

meet once with the staff of the International Labor Office and did not attend a single meeting of the full conference. He did attend one dinner.

With him on the trip, expenses also paid by the taxpayers, was his beautiful secretary, Corrine Huff, first Negro to win the "Miss Ohio" contest.

While in Geneva, the dapper Congressman from Harlem bothered State Department officials with the problem of arranging tennis togs and fishing gear. He stopped in Madrid and Athens while traveling to and from Geneva, and was in Athens when the civil rights bill was passed by Congress.

My apologies to Mr. Powell for underestimating his frequent yen for travel.

Humphrey Locked Out

Only those around President Johnson knew about it, but Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey almost didn't get to deliver his acceptance speech at Atlantic City. He was locked outside the Convention Hall on the fire escape.

Just exactly how Humphrey locked himself outside is his secret. Maybe at the last moment he was reluctant to accept the nomination. Perhaps in pondering this he stepped out on the fire escape to get a breath of air, and with this

weighty matter on his mind did not know there was a catch lock on the door. With a clang, it shut behind him.

When Leonard Day, the driver of Mrs. Johnson's car, discovered Humphrey's predicament, he went to Conventional Hall firemen and asked for a key to the fire door.

"Which fire door?" asked one of the firemen.

"The door where you hear all the hammering," was the reply.

March Through Ga.?

From the LBJ ranch, President Johnson and his running mate, Sen. Humphrey, placed

a phone call to Georgia's Gov. Carl Sanders. They reached him at a meeting in Macon, Ga.

The President explained that he wanted Sanders's advice as to whether Humphrey should campaign in the South.

The Minnesota firebrand, who led the civil rights forces in the Senate, is not supposed to be popular in the South. But the President pointed out that Humphrey had earned the friendship and respect of Southern Senators. The Southern people would like him, too, if they got to know him better, Mr. Johnson suggested. Gov. Sanders agreed.

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The Washington Post and Times Herald ☒
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 The New Leader ☐
 The Wall Street Journal ☐
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CAPITOL STUFF

By RICHARD MCGOWAN

Washington, June 19—The way the controversial civil rights bill has been handled in the Senate gives impetus to the Vice Presidential prospects of the personable Democratic Senator from Minnesota, Hubert H. Humphrey.

Informed sources told THE NEWS today that Humphrey, primarily because of his role in steering the controversial measure "around, over and under" Southern opponents, has hitched his wagon to President Johnson's high-flying star. He will undoubtedly, the sources said, be named Johnson's running mate this year.

These sources, it might be added, are Humphrey fans. The White House continues to remain mum when the subject of an LBJ running mate comes up. But Humphrey's yeoman efforts in behalf of the measure have not gone unnoticed in the White House.

The Humphrey-for-second-spot boom began shortly after the Senate voted for cloture June 10—thereby shutting off the prolonged Southern filibuster against the most sweeping anti-discrimination measure in the nation's history.

Even the White House leaked today the President's "profound pleasure" at "Hubie's" all-out efforts in getting action on the bill. It has already been labeled the Dirksen-Humphrey bill by diehard Southern critics.

A quick look at Humphrey's role as floor leader in the prolonged civil rights debate will show why he is being boomed for the second spot.

The Senate voted 71-29 to invoke cloture a week ago Wednesday, exactly 365 days after the late President Kennedy told a troubled nation on television that he was sending comprehensive civil rights legislation to Congress. That same night Medgar Evers, NAACP leader in Mississippi, was shot to death by a sniper.

Humphrey set forth the problem involved in getting cloture in a civil rights speech to a student convocation at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore last Jan. 17.

Needed Minimum of 25 Republican Votes

"If this civil rights bill is supported in the Senate with the same spirit of bipartisanship shown by House Leader Charles Halleck (R-Ind.), then we will have a truly meaningful bill—filibuster or no filibuster," Humphrey then asserted.

"In order to get that two-thirds vote, the Democratic leadership in the Senate will have to call on Sen. Everett Dirksen (Ill.), the minority leader, for Republican help. We'll need a minimum of 25 Republican votes to end the filibuster."

They got 27 Republican votes. Only six defected to the camp of 23 Southern Democrats.



Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey
Wagon hitched to LBJ star

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The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date _____

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From the beginning, Humphrey maintained close contact with Dirksen. With few exceptions, he visited him every day, encouraging him to take a more prominent role, to lead and participate, asking him what changes he wanted to propose, urging him to call meetings and discuss his changes and appealing to his sense of patriotism and duty.

It was a 24-hour-a-day job. And in the grueling process, Humphrey dropped almost 20 pounds.

Prior to Senate consideration of the bill, Humphrey worked with Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.) and Minority Leader Thomas Kuchel (Calif.) to organize pro-civil rights forces.

Democratic and Republican captains were chosen who would be the specialists in charge of the various sections of the bill. Arrangements were made to insure that a quorum of Senators would be on hand at all times.

Even a Duty List Drawn Up for Senators

Even a duty list was drawn up to make it easier for Senators facing reelection to be away from Washington on campaign trips, and a bi-partisan newsletter was issued each morning of the debate.

For the first time in the history of civil rights legislation, the supporters of the bill were as well organized as opponents had been in the past.

On March 30—the Monday after Easter—Humphrey and Kuchel delivered major speeches to open formal debate and present the affirmative case for the bill. In his speech, Humphrey promised it would not be rammed through the Senate "without full and extensive debate." He served notice that the bill would be analyzed title by title.

After the bill's supporters presented their affirmative case, Southern opponents, led by Sen. Richard Russell (D-Ga.), took over and the so-called extended debate dragged on for weeks.

Acting Like Group of 'Adult Delinquents'

On May 11, Humphrey said the Senate was acting like a group of "adult delinquents" and condemned the "talk" tactics of the Southerners. The main break came during this week when the negotiations over a substitute bill were started by Dirksen, Humphrey and the Justice Department.

The President was kept informed constantly, according to sources, about developments in the Senate and he was assured leadership would not seek cloture until it was confident of enough votes.

Despite repeated rumors, the sources said Johnson put no pressure on any Senator to vote for cloture.

On June 9, however, the night before cloture, a woman called Humphrey at the whip office and asked for the vote. Humphrey replied he was confident he would have the necessary 71-29 vote. He wound up with 71-29 vote.

The Southerners were knowingly beaten, and a little more than a last gasp away. Even Goldwater's line-grabbing denunciation of the bill in a speech tarnish the luster of Humphrey's rising star.

file

Everett Fete Hears Sen. Humphrey

Castro Power Held on Wane

Fidel Castro is "on his way out" as Cuban strongman, Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D-Minn) predicted last night, addressing the ninth annual dinner of the Everett Friendly Sons of St. Patrick.

As usual, the occasion was observed at Parlin Memorial Junior High School on Broadway, with guests including distinguished figures in politics, clergy and business.

Humphrey said Americans should remain friendly to Cubans while recognizing the Communist influence on Cuban leaders. The people of Cuba are tortured and harrassed by their leaders, he said.

The senator, who recently returned from a tour of Latin America, said he was impressed

by President Kennedy's "Alliance for Progress" and expressed the opinion the region will not go Communist.

Toastmaster was John F. Golden, Jr.; and other speakers included Mayor Philip J. Crowley, U. S. Rep. Torbert H. Macdonald and the Rt. Rev. Edward M. Hartigan, pastor of Immaculate Conception Church.

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BOSTON GLOBE, Boston, Mass.
~~BOSTON HERALD~~, Boston, Mass.
~~BOSTON TRAVELER~~, Boston, Mass.
~~CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR~~, Boston, Mass.
~~RECORD-AMERICAN~~, Boston, Mass.

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SENATORIAL GUEST—Senator Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn) was principal speaker ninth annual dinner of Friendly Sons of St. Patrick in Everett last night. From left: Seated—Rep. Torbert H. Macdonald; Humphrey; Joseph A. Curnane, chairman. Standing—John F. Golden, Jr.; Mayor Philip J. Crowley.

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UPI-20

(CUBA)

WASHINGTON.--SEN. HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, D-MINN., SAID TODAY MILITARY INTERVENTION IN CUBA "COULD ENTANGLE THE UNITED STATES IN A FRUITLESS AND DANGEROUS POLICY."

HUMPHREY, IN REMARKS PREPARED FOR THE SENATE FLOOR, SAID THE "REAL DANGER OF CASTRO'S CUBA IS IDEOLOGICAL."

"EAGERNESS TO DISLODGE CUBA'S ENTRENCHED COMMUNIST REGIME MUST NOT BLIND US TO THE WIDER INTERESTS AT STAKE IN LATIN AMERICA," HE SAID.

"SPENDING OUR EMOTIONS ON CUBA ONLY DIVERTS ATTENTION FROM OUR REAL CONCERN--HOW TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF THE CASTRO BRAND OVER THE VAST CONTINENT TO THE SOUTH."

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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UPI-108

ADD 2 CUBA, WASHINGTON (UPI-62)

SEN. HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, D-MINN., WARNED THAT U.S. MILITARY INTERVENTION IN CUBA WOULD NOT SOLVE THE REAL PROBLEM OF COMMUNIST INFILTRATION AND "COULD ENTANGLE THE UNITED STATES IN A FRUITLESS AND DANGEROUS POLICY."

HUMPHREY SAID IN REMARKS PREPARED FOR SENATE DELIVERY THAT "A SHOW OF FORCE IN THE CARIBBEAN WILL NOT DETER COMMUNISTS FROM PLYING THEIR WARES ELSEWHERE IN THE HEMISPHERE."

HE SAID "WE CANNOT DECEIVE OURSELVES THAT OUR MILITARY POWER WOULD INSURE QUICK, DEFINITIVE AND FINAL VICTORIES. ARMED INTERVENTION, BY REVIVING LATENT LATIN AMERICAN FEARS, WOULD DRIVE SINCERE PATRIOTS--ALONG WITH COMMUNISTS AND FELLOW TRAVELERS--INTO THE HILLS OR INTO SULLEN RESISTANCE."

THIS, HUMPHREY SAID, WOULD LET "COMMUNIST AGENTS, RISKING LITTLE THEMSELVES, INDUCE THE UNITED STATES INTO A WHOLLY UNTENABLE POSITION." HE SAID "WE SIMPLY CANNOT HOLD THE LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES BY DEPLOYING TROOPS."

THE SOLUTION, HUMPHREY SAID, IS A STEPPED UP PROGRAM OF ECONOMIC AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO WIN LATIN AMERICAN NATIONS.

"WE MUST PROVIDE VISIBLE RAYS OF HOPE TO EXASPERATED MILLIONS," HE SAID. "DEMOCRACY MUST HELP THE LATIN AMERICAN PEOPLE DO THE JOB THAT COMMUNISM PROMISES TO DO."

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

149

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UPI-167

(CIVIL RIGHTS)

WASHINGTON--SENATE DEMOCRATIC WHIP HUBERT H. HUMPHREY OFFERED A SEVEN-PIECE PACKAGE OF CIVIL RIGHTS BILLS TODAY AND SAID CONGRESS MUST KEEP ABREAST OF THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE COURTS IN EFFORTS TO END RACIAL DISCRIMINATION.

"THE PRESIDENT, THE COURTS, PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS AND GROUPS OF CITIZENS ARE WORKING CEASELESSLY TO STAMP OUT DISCRIMINATION WHICH BLOCKS THE PROGRESS OF MILLIONS OF CITIZENS AND BLOTS OUR REPUTATION THROUGHOUT THE WORLD," HE SAID IN A STATEMENT.

"WE CANNOT BE SATISFIED WITH LEGISLATIVE ACTION EVERY THIRD YEAR. WE NEED ACTION AND PROGRESS THIS YEAR AND EVERY YEAR."

HUMPHREY'S PROPOSALS INCLUDED ANTI-LYNCHING AND ANTI-POLL TAX BILLS AND A MEASURE TO CREATE A COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE AND PREVENT DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT.

SEN. OREN E. LONG, D-HAWAII, JOINED HUMPHREY AS A CO-SPONSOR OF THE PROGRAM.

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(ST)

Sen. Humphrey Wants Doctors To Visit China

Sen. Humphrey (D-Minn.) has urged the State Dept. to relax its passport and visa policies to permit an interchange of medical information with Communist China.

Humphrey, chairman of the subcommittee on international medicine, suggested sending a World Health Organization team, including U. S. members, to China to explore interchange possibilities.

He cited warnings given to his subcommittee by Dr. James A. Shannon, head of the National Institute of Health, that grave problems of international policy must be solved to permit scientific progress through free interchange of information.

According to Humphrey, the danger of ignoring the health situation in China was pointed up in the Asian flu epidemic of two years ago. The disease developed for weeks in China before spreading to the rest of the world.

Humphrey also charged that the department policy of keeping a rigid interpretation of the immigration law on visitors' visas has barred some scientists from the U.S. As a result, he said, Moscow has been chosen for international medical meetings.

This, Humphrey said, contributes to the Soviet aim to make Moscow the scientific and cultural center of the world.

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CLIPPING FROM THE

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EDITOR: JAMES WECHSLER

RE: FOREIGN POLITICAL
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151

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

K. Lacks Solid Kremlin Control

By Drew Pearson

What Mac reported to the—Khrushchev by no means has complete control of the Kremlin. When in Moscow Prime Minister Macmillan noted that it took four hours to get his joint communique with Khrushchev OK'd. During this time the limousines of several top Soviet officials



Pearson

were parked outside Khrushchev's office, which probably meant the communique was not a one-man decision. Also one reason Khrushchev frowned on a foreign ministers' conference is lack of confidence in his own Foreign Minister, Andrei Gromyko. Macmillan got the impression Mr. K is annoyed if not contemptuous of Gromyko and wouldn't trust him to negotiate even a trivial agreement with the West.

What came out of the Mac-Ike talks—You can call off any war over Berlin. This is not so much because of what Macmillan and Eisenhower talked about, but because of concessions made far from Camp David. Khrushchev's astute press conference took the peace play away from Washington—at least in the eyes of most Europeans. On top of this, crusty, courageous Chancellor Adenauer privately agreed to two important compromises: 1, semi-recognition of East Germany in return for a hard-and-fast Soviet guarantee of permanent access to West Berlin—provided it doesn't create a permanent division of Germany; 2, agreement to hold off nuclear weapons for the West German army. This is a major concession—should go far to placate Moscow.

Shivers in the satellites—The Russians and satellites have been both protesting and shivering over the prospect of atomic weapons in West German hands. Their protests seem to be genuine. They base them on two world wars and terrific casualties. West Germany has already received Matador missiles. But they are virtually useless without nuclear warheads. They can hit within half a mile a target 600 miles away but this is not close enough with conventional explosives. The West Germans have also received F-84 fighter bombers from us, rigged to drop small atomic bombs. However, Adenauer has held off requesting the actual bombs and warheads. It's now indicated he would be willing to forego these atomic weapons entirely—if he gets a reasonable settlement of the German problem.

Personal peeve problems—There were some Ike advisers who warned him in advance that Macmillan had a swelled head, wanted to become the foremost leader of the Western world. With Dulles 71 and sick, and with Ike 68 and not well, Macmillan planned to step forward as No. 1 statesman of the West, it was said. The State

Department, however, didn't buy this. Furthermore, assurances came from London shortly before Macmillan arrived that he planned no usurpation of leadership, didn't want to embarrass Ike with a discussion of thorny trade problems. There were also reports in London that Dulles and Eisenhower were displeased with Macmillan and his visits to Moscow, Bonn and Paris. The State Department sent emphatic assurances this was not the case. These are some of the irritants which usually plague high level talks.

1960 Sweepstakes

Don't be fooled by the swift of Jim Rowe, the old Roosevelt braintruster, from the Lyndon Johnson camp to the Hubert Humphrey camp. It doesn't mean that Senator Johnson should be counted out for the presidency. What it means is that Sen Jack Kennedy has become such a front runner that Johnson wants to knock him down.

Once before, Jim Rowe one of the ablest of Democratic advisers, was in on a big political cross-play. He worked for Averell Harriman in 1952, though actually a Stevenson man. When the time was ripe he switched Averell's delegates to Adlai. Since then he has been adviser to Johnson—until this month, when he went to work for Humphrey.

Rowe is a Catholic, and Humphrey needs Catholic support against Kennedy. But if the 1960 Democratic Convention is deadlocked—as seems certain—then watch for a deal between Humphrey and Johnson with Rowe as the middle man.

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The Washington Daily News
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New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
Date 11-23-59

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NOT RECORDED
191 MAR 27 1959

152

Headlines, Footnotes

The man responsible for Mr. Eisenhower's sudden offer to attend a summit conference was none other than John Foster Dulles . . . Mr. Eisenhower soon will call a Big Five summit conference of Western leaders to chart Western strategy for the summit conference with Khrushchev. Britain and France, West Germany and Italy will also be invited . . . Secretary of State Dulles has told friends he hopes to delay his resignation until after the summit meeting this summer. He would like to shape policy for this crucial meeting as his very last act. Meanwhile, he has already recommended Under Secretary Christian Herter to take his place . . . Republican leaders have warned President Eisenhower that Herter will face opposition in the Senate if he is nominated for Secretary of State. Such key Senators as Bridges of New Hampshire, a Republican, and Russell of Georgia, a Democrat, consider Herter too flexible. They favor a rigid, hold-the-line foreign policy . . . The White House believes it has found a persuasive argument to help keep the budget balanced—the President will offer to reduce taxes next year if Congress will hold the budget line this year. The cut would amount to \$3 billion in 1960-61 fiscal year. It may not be mere coincidence but next year is a Presidential election year.

CONSTANTINE BROWN

The Humphrey-Khrushchev Talk

Officials Seen Concerned Over What Red Dictator Learned From Senator

There is concern in key Government departments over the much-publicized eight-hour talks between Soviet Premier Khrushchev and Senator Hubert Humphrey.

Officials comment something like this: "We know what Khrushchev told Humphrey—second-hand military information which had been available to us for some time. But what we would really like to know is what the Senator told Khrushchev."

Of course, nobody suggests even by implication that the Minnesota Senator, who since his marathon conversation with the Red dictator has become a positive presidential hopeful, gave away any military secrets. He knows only a few and is guarding them with as much zeal as the rest of his colleagues.

But Senator Humphrey is a prominent member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. As such he knows a good many facts concerning our foreign policies, including a number of prospective diplomatic and strategic moves which the administration had in mind. For despite the apparent American confused foreign policies, there is some method in our madness. We have, for instance, a very definite policy in the Far East tending to insure the security of this country in that area.

Secretary Dulles and the rest of the administration have deviated only very occasionally (and slightly) from the Far East policy established in 1953, despite the efforts of a number of Democrats to force the administration to swerve, particularly in regard to Communist China. Most political observers in Washington believe there will be an onslaught on Mr. Dulles next spring to try to force on him a "flexible policy toward Peking" (to use the jargon of the crypto-liberals).

Comrade Khrushchev is an expert conversationalist, according to Americans who have been received by him in the last two years. He can say nothing in thousands of words and at the same time not only charm but extract from his visitor positive information. Senator Humphrey, on the other hand, is one of the most talkative members of the Senate (on and off the floor). He gives the impression that he always strives to please despite his strong leftist political beliefs. It is for this reason that he is so well liked by those right of center who disagree with him politically.

The concern of certain Government agencies is that Senator Humphrey in his enthusiasm over establishing a world record for an interview between a head of state and a private person and in an effort to show how intimately he knew all matters pertaining to the American Government, may have spilled some beans which

should have been kept in the American pot.

According to those in the know, the so-called secret military information Senator Humphrey gave President Eisenhower and the State Department was not particularly secret except that he told the administration that the Soviet ICBM had a range 2,000 miles longer than it was officially known. But we knew for some time that it could reach Washington, New York and Chicago. It makes little difference if it can reach as far as the Virgin Islands.

On the side of economic advances in the Soviet Union, those who have spoken to Senator Humphrey say he does not seem to have any new information except that he was impressed with the essentiality of greatly increased Soviet - American trade based on vast American long-term credits. But it is assumed by most observers that in the Khrushchev-Humphrey swap, the former got a definite advantage. He may not have obtained any secrets (few Senators, and for that matter few Americans, have them since they are usually published in newspapers and periodicals). But the Russian dictator may have obtained a glimpse of what the world behind the Iron and Bamboo Curtains could expect in the next session of

and the efforts made to relax our policy toward Communist China. Tests the men in else. They have had access to our top military secrets since the war. They know our fluctuating "blow hot and blow cold" diplomacy in Europe and the Middle East. But they cannot understand why we have kept a stable and more or less unwavering policy in the Pacific. And in this Senator Humphrey, as in other foreign affairs fields, may have imparted to Khrushchev some important information.

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Central Research Section

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5-1

The Humphrey-Khrushchev Talk

Officials Seen Concerned Over What Red Dictator Learned From Senator

There is concern in key Government departments over the much-publicized eight-hour talks between Soviet Premier Khrushchev and Senator Hubert Humphrey.

Officials comment something like this: "We know what Khrushchev told Humphrey—second-hand military information which had been available to us for some time. But what we would really like to know is what the Senator told Khrushchev."

Of course, nobody suggests even by implication that the Minnesota Senator, who since his marathon conversation with the Red dictator has become a positive presidential hopeful, gave away any military secrets. He knows only a few and is guarding them with as much zeal as the rest of his colleagues.

But Senator Humphrey is a prominent member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. As such he knows a good many facts concerning our foreign policies, including a number of prospective diplomatic and strategic moves which the administration had in mind. For despite the apparent American confused foreign policies, there is some method in our madness. We have, for instance, a very definite policy in the Far East tending to insure the security of this country in that area.

Secretary Dulles and the rest of the administration have deviated only very occasionally (and slightly) from the Far East policy established in 1953, despite the efforts of a number of Democrats to force the administration to swerve, particularly in regard to Communist China. Most political observers in Washington believe there will be an onslaught on Mr. Dulles next spring to try to force on him a "flexible policy toward Peiping" (to use the jargon of the crypto-liberals).

Comrade Khrushchev is an expert conversationalist, according to Americans who have been received by him in the last two years. He can say nothing in thousands of words and at the same time not only charm but extract from his visitor positive information. Senator Humphrey, on the other hand, is one of the most talkative members of the Senate (on and off the floor). He gives the impression that he always strives to please despite his strong leftist political beliefs. It is for this reason that he is so well liked by those right of center who disagree with him politically.

The concern of certain Government agencies is that Senator Humphrey in his enthusiasm over establishing a world record for an interview between a head of state and a private person and in an effort to show how intimately he knew all matters pertaining to the American Government, may have spilled some beans which

should have been kept in the American pot.

According to those who know, the so-called secret military information Senator Humphrey gave President Eisenhower and the State Department was not particularly secret except that he told the administration that the Soviet ICBM had a range 2,000 miles longer than it was officially known. But we knew for some time that it could reach Washington, New York and Chicago. It makes little difference if it can reach as far as the Virgin Islands.

On the side of economic advances in the Soviet Union, those who have spoken to Senator Humphrey say he does not seem to have any new information except that he was impressed with the essentiality of greatly increased Soviet - American trade based on vast American long-term credits. But it is assumed by most observers that in the Khrushchev-Humphrey swap, the former got a definite advantage. He may not have obtained any secrets (few Senators, and for that matter few Americans, have them since they are usually published in newspapers and periodicals). But the Russian dictator may have obtained a glimpse of what the world behind the Iron and Bamboo Curtains could expect in the next session of

Congress and the efforts which may be made to relax the present stringent policy toward Communist China.

Our policy on Communist China interests the men in the Kremlin more than anything else. They have had access to our top military secrets since the war. They know our fluctuating "blow hot and blow cold" diplomacy in Europe and the Middle East. But they cannot understand why we have kept a stable and more or less unwavering policy in the Pacific. And in this Senator Humphrey, as in other foreign affairs fields, may have imparted to Khrushchev some important information.

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Humphrey Moving In . . . By Roscoe Drummond

'Star of Peace' is His Campaign Theme for 1960

DURING the first six days after his return to the United States following his eight-hour interview with Nikita Khrushchev, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, (D-Minn.) — who wouldn't mind being president — made five public speeches before 15,000 people and appeared on four network radio-TV programs including the big-audience "Meet the Press" on Sunday evening.



Drummond

This is a fair measure of the way the Khrushchev talkathon has projected Sen. Humphrey into the minds of the American people.

This is one of the reasons why by now Sen. Humphrey is not just the name of a possible 1960 Democratic nominee but a serious contender.

The Khrushchev interview, at least the kind of interview which gave the Senator such a massive splash into the headlines, wasn't planned, couldn't have been planned. He did not know he was going to see the Soviet Premier until twenty minutes before he was invited to be at the Kremlin. And it wasn't just seeing Khrushchev which yielded the great publicity. It was the

length of the talk, the range and significance of the subjects and the two pieces of information on Berlin and ICBM's which Khrushchev asked Humphrey to give to President Eisenhower — all this plus the brilliant way Sen. Humphrey exploited the opportunities which came to hand.

MR. HUMPHREY is perfectly aware that the Khrushchev interview is a short-lived boon and a potential pitfall.

It is short-lived because its substance will soon be outdated and stale. What it has done is to make the Senator suddenly far more visible to the American people than most of his competitors.

Handling the Khrushchev interview was for a politician always a slippery, perilous thing. It would have been easy for Humphrey to be made to look as though he were being used by the Kremlin boss, to appear soft or taken in or over-impressed.

My own impression—and it seems to me that his handling of questions on "Meet the Press" was his best performance—is that Sen. Humphrey made himself not only visible, but favorably visible.

He showed himself completely alert to what the Soviets are up to, he showed himself responsible and realistic and he made it clear

that while he would like to see more imagination and boldness in waging the cold war, he is aware that the Soviets are not going to permit a tidy, little comfortable peace as far ahead as we can see.

THE Humphrey - Khrushchev headlines will soon fade and he will find himself often back on the inside pages in competition with ninety-seven other senators and assorted politicians.

But Sen. Humphrey will not be without ideas and resources. He knows American public opinion as well as anybody and there is no doubt in my mind that he intends to keep himself energetically and continuously in the center of the cause of a workable peace.

The "star of peace" is the theme of Mr. Humphrey's 1958 Christmas card and it will be the theme of his campaign to win the 1960 Democratic presidential nomination. Not a peace which will spring from being soft on Communism or soft on the Soviet Union; but a peace which could come if the United States can do better winning the respect and regard and allegiance of a stronger non-Communist world to its side.

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Humphrey Urges Allied '5-Year Plan'

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 10 (AP). —Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D., Minn., back from a nine-day visit in the Soviet Union, today urged that the United States and its allies unite in a "five-year" plan for "rising nations" to match and surpass Russia's programs.

Speaking at a public luncheon sponsored by the Minneapolis area Chamber of Commerce, Sen. Humphrey said the free world must set forth its goals.

Russian programs, such as the new seven-year plan, are psychological as much as economic documents, "and a part of the cold war," Sen. Humphrey said.

He said the "critical" country in the area of aid to rising nations is India.

"The success of India's democracy is of vital importance to the security of the United States," he said. "What we do to help India is not an act of kindness and compassion but a decision that will fundamentally affect our future well-being."

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UPI-73

(SEROV) ①

SEN. HUBERT HUMPHREY (D-MINN) SAID TODAY THAT SOVIET PREMIER NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV TOLD HIM IN THEIR RECENT CONFERENCE THAT HE PLANNED TO REDUCE THE POWER OF RUSSIAN SECRET POLICE.

HUMPHREY SAID, HOWEVER, THAT KHRUSHCHEV DID NOT DISCLOSE HE WAS GOING TO REMOVE GEN. IVAN A. SEROV AS CHIEF OF SOVIET STATE SECURITY, WHICH WAS ANNOUNCED IN MOSCOW LAST NIGHT.

KHRUSHCHEV TOLD HIM, HE SAID, THAT BY THE TIME HE COULD MAKE ANOTHER VISIT TO RUSSIA, THERE WOULD BE SOME EXTENSIVE CHANGES AND REDUCTIONS IN THE SECRET POLICE, AS WELL AS IN THE POLICE OF THE MILITARY.

"HE INDICATED THERE WOULD BE A LESSENING OF POLICE POWERS, PARTICULARLY THOSE OF THE SECRET POLICE," HUMPHREY TOLD REPORTERS.

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UPI 173

(KHRUSHCHEV)①

SEN. HUBERT H. HUMPHREY (D-MINN.) SAID TODAY THAT SOVIET PREMIER NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV, DENIZEN OF THE COCKTAIL CIRCUIT, IS UNDER DOCTORS ORDERS TO DRINK MINERAL WATER INSTEAD OF VODKA BECAUSE OF A KIDNEY AILMENT.

HUMPHREY SAID KHRUSHCHEV MENTIONED TWO OR THREE TIMES DURING THEIR RECENT EIGHT-HOUR TALK IN THE KREMLIN THAT HE WAS RECEIVING TREATMENT FOR KIDNEY TROUBLE.

NEVERTHELESS, HE DESCRIBED THE RED BOSS AS "VERY ROBUST AND CLEAR EYED. HIS SKIN LOOKED GOOD."

THE SENATOR SAID DURING A RADIO INTERVIEW (MUTUAL-"CAPITAL ASSIGNMENT") THAT HE AND KHRUSHCHEV EXCHANGED TOASTS IN MINERAL WATER.

IF KHRUSHCHEV IS ON THE MINERAL WATER WAGON, RUSSIAN VODKA MAKERS HAVE LOST ONE OF THEIR BEST CUSTOMERS. HE HAS BEEN SEEN FREQUENTLY AT MOSCOW COCKTAIL PARTIES DOWNING GLASSES OF THE CLEAR, POTENT LIQUOR.

BUT THE PREMIER TOLD RUSSIANS RECENTLY TO CUT DOWN ON THEIR MIMBIBING. HE ORDERED BARS TO SERVE ONLY ONE DRINK TO EACH CUSTOMER.

THE SENATOR SAID HE BELIEVED THE COMMUNIST CHIEF WOULD LIKE TO VISIT THIS COUNTRY. BUT HE SAID THE PROBLEMS OF SUCH A TRIP WOULD CAUSE A "MESS."

FOR ONE THING, HE SAID, KHRUSHCHEV WOULD HAVE TO BE SURROUNDED BY SO MANY GUARDS, HE WOULD THINK THE UNITED STATES WAS "A POLICE STATE."

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Humphrey May Bring Soviet Data

File

By Rowland Evans Jr.
Herald Tribune News Service

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D. Minn.), is regarded as certain to shed significant new light on Soviet intentions when he returns next week following his long talk Tuesday in Moscow with Premier Nikita Khrushchev.

The Senator, according to unimpeachable sources yesterday has been singled out before by Soviet diplomats to get important information to the American Government as a supplement to official diplomatic channels.

The earlier occasion was last summer, at the peak of the crisis in Iraq, Lebanon and Jordan, when many thought World War II hung in the balance.

On July 18, the day after the British flew two battalions of paratroops to Jordan, Sen. Humphrey was telephoned by the Soviet Embassy here to arrange a goodbye visit with Vladimir S. Lavrov, counselor at the Embassy who was returning to Moscow.

Sen. Humphrey was puzzled but granted the request and at the appointed hour, Lavrov arrived at his office on Capitol Hill and informed him in pleasant but unmistakable terms that if the Western powers sent troops into Iraq, the Soviet Union would respond with military operations of its own and the result might be World War III.

Sen. Humphrey listened quietly, then reported the entire conversation to the State Department and Central Intelligence Agency.

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UPI-49

(HUMPHREY)

MOSCOW--SEN. HUBERT HUMPHREY (D-MINN.) APPEARED ON SOVIET TELEVISION
 LAST NIGHT AND TOLD THE RUSSIANS "THE ONLY WAR WE AMERICANS WANT IS WAR
 AGAINST THE ANCIENT ENEMIES OF MANKIND--DISEASE, POVERTY AND FEAR."
 HUMPHREY, WHO MET FOR EIGHT HOURS WITH PREMIER KHRUSHCHEV MONDAY,
 SAID THAT PRESIDENT EISENHOWER, WHO "FOUGHT SIDE-BY-SIDE WITH YOU" IN
 WORLD WAR II, WANTS PEACE WITH JUSTICE AS DO ALL AMERICANS. THE SENATOR
 SPOKE IN ENGLISH AND HIS WORDS WERE TRANSLATED IMMEDIATELY INTO RUSSIAN.
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Humphrey Sees Peril After Khrushchev Talk

Discounts Berlin Compromise Chance,
Calls Red Stand a Cold Decision

MOSCOW, Dec. 3 (AP).—Senator Humphrey, Democrat of Minnesota, said yesterday after an eight-hour talk with Premier Nikita Khrushchev that the situation in Berlin is "fraught with danger—plenty of danger."

The Senator emphasized, however, that his long interview had not changed his conviction that "the United States has a commitment in Berlin and we will keep it."

Senator Humphrey, third ranking member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, was asked at a news conference what he thought of the prospects of a compromise on the Soviet proposal for making West Berlin a neutralized free city. He said he saw none, so far.

Asked if Mr. Khrushchev had told him anything he didn't already know, Senator Humphrey replied: "Yes, he told me at least a couple of things I didn't know—things I had not heard mentioned before."

The Senator declined to say what they were.

Fears No "Accident"

Senator Humphrey added that he believes neither the Soviet Union nor the West would permit an "accidental" blowup over the Berlin situation because both sides are too well aware of the seriousness of the situation there.

Senator Humphrey called at the Kremlin yesterday for a chat with Mr. Khrushchev—but stayed for dinner with the Premier and Deputy Premier A. I. Mikoyan.

They talked over many

subjects—from health matters which were the main purpose of Senator Humphrey's Moscow visit, to Berlin, Formosa, the Middle East, China, agriculture, religion, trade, capitalism, political philosophy and practice. The Senator is advocating a five-point program for increased collaboration between the United States and the Soviet Union in medical affairs.

Premier Well Informed

Of Mr. Khrushchev, Senator Humphrey said:

"He is a well-informed man on anything you want to talk about. He would put many of our organization politicians, including some of the best ones, to shame."

"He obviously looks upon himself not as an administrator but as a policy maker. He has five push buttons on his desk and I believe he uses them."

"He doesn't bother with small details, but sticks to policy and gives his subordinates authority to carry out that policy."

"We spoke frankly and freely in a manner which I feel was conducive to international understanding if not agreement."

"I did not hesitate to state

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Humphrey Sees Khrushchev, Reports Peril in Berlin Crisis

Continued From First Page

candidly my viewpoint on those issues where we have basic differences."

He said Mr. Khrushchev seemed equally candid in the conversation that began at 3 p.m. and stretched through dinner—past 11 p.m.

Stress Is in Mineral Water

Throughout the dinner Senator Humphrey and Mr. Khrushchev drank only mineral water. At the end each had a glass of Armenian brandy. They joined the Armenian Mikoyan in that drink.

Senator Humphrey issued this prepared statement:

"During my interview with Premier Khrushchev I noted the areas of disagreement between our respective foreign policies remain broad and deep. It does not appear that for a considerable time these differences will be resolved.

"In the meantime, we need to learn how to work together and the best place to start is in the nonpolitical area. The world is hungry for some evidence of Soviet-American collaboration. One of the best areas in which to start is the field of health."

5-Point Plan Backed

The Senator saw eye-to-eye with Mr. Khrushchev on one thing: Expansion of the international medical research program. Senator Humphrey said the Premier was wholeheartedly in favor of collaborating with

the United States in exchanging data on medical research.

Senator Humphrey said Mr. Khrushchev indorsed this five-point program which the Senator presented earlier to the Soviet Health Ministry and the Soviet Academy of Medicine:

1. Implementation and broadening of the exchange of medical data under a cultural agreement signed in Washington last January.

2. Prompt exchange of medical publications and abstracts.

3. An increase in personal contacts between Soviet and American medical scientists.

4. Speedy planning for an international public health and medical research year probably in 1961.

5. Collaboration on a campaign for intensified prenatal research.

Concerning Berlin, Senator Humphrey said the Soviet proposals for conversion of the Western allied sectors into a free city represented a cold and calculated decision.

Can't Assess Risk

"It is not so much a question of a free city as a question as to who will throw the switches or who will block the communications," he said.

Asked if he believed the Russians would risk a showdown over Berlin, he rubbed his head and replied: "I do not know."

Asked why the Soviet Union picked this time to raise the issue, Senator Humphrey said:

"I think it was largely to strengthen the East German regime. There may be other reasons, to get us out of Berlin and if possible divide us—I mean Britain, France and the United States—over the Berlin question."

Would Russia's abandonment of its occupation powers mean the three Western allies could take over? Senator Humphrey was asked.

"The legal situation there will have to be tempered with prudent judgment," he said.

Hopes for Test Ban Pact

Senator Humphrey, who heads the Senate Atomic Energy Committee, said he believes there are good prospects for an agreement at the big three conference in Geneva on the question of halting nuclear tests—"and I think Khrushchev believes so, too."

There still are one or two major hurdles there, he said, including the question of ex-

perimental tests of atomic energy for peaceful uses.

The Senator was less hopeful of an agreement in the 10-nation conference at Geneva on the prevention of surprise attacks.

"The subject is all snarled up," he said.

Senator Humphrey said he expects to see a Soviet deputy trade minister today "for definite information on what the Soviet Union wants to sell us and buy from us."

He plans to take a plane tomorrow for Oslo and London.

Mr. Tolson ✓
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Mr. Holloman ✓
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UPI -79

(HUMPHREY-KHRUSHCHEV)

MOSCOW--SEN. HUBERT HUMPHREY (D-MINN.) SAID TODAY SOVIET PREMIER KHRUSHCHEV HAS EXPRESSED HIS "ENTHUSIASTIC APPROVAL" OF HUMPHREY'S PLAN FOR EXPANDED MEDICAL RESEARCH COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA.

HUMPHREY PROPOSED A JOINT SOVIET-AMERICAN RESEARCH PROGRAM IN COOPERATION WITH OTHER COUNTRIES INTO CANCER AND HEART DISEASE ALONG SIMILAR LINES TO THE INTERNATIONAL GEOPHYSICAL YEAR. THE PROGRAM WOULD BE AN EXPANSION OF THE PRESENT INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL RESEARCH PROGRAM.

HUMPHREY MADE THE STATEMENT FOLLOWING AN EIGHT-HOUR DISCUSSION WITH THE SOVIET PREMIER. THE U.S. SENATOR SAID THE TALKS COVERED A BROAD RANGE OF FOREIGN POLICY PROBLEMS.

THE SENATOR TOLD WESTERN NEWSMEN HE EMERGED FROM THE UNPRECEDENTED EIGHT-HOUR MEETING WITH KHRUSHCHEV "FEELING CAUTIOUS OPTIMISM, BUT REALISTICALLY RECOGNIZING THAT WE HAVE A LONG, HARD ROW TO HOE IN FINDING A PATH TO A JUST AND ENDURING PEACE."

HUMPHREY SAID NO HOLDS WERE BARRED DURING HIS CONFERENCE WITH THE PREMIER, AND THEY FRANKLY DISCUSSED SUCH SUBJECTS AS THE GENEVA CONFERENCES, THE BERLIN SITUATION, CHINA, CAPITALIST AND COMMUNIST PHILOSOPHIES, RELIGION AND TRADE.

HE INDICATED TO NEWSMEN THAT HE HAD LEARNED SOMETHING PREVIOUSLY UNKNOWN ABOUT CERTAIN SOVIET POLICIES AND ATTITUDES WHICH HE WOULD REPORT FULLY TO PRESIDENT EISENHOWER AND SECRETARY OF STATE JOHN FOSTER DULLES ON HIS RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES.

PRIOR TO MEETING WITH KHRUSHCHEV, HUMPHREY HAD DISCUSSED THE PROGRAM INFORMALLY WITH VICE PREMIERS ANASTAS MIKOYAN AND FROL KOZLOV, AND WITH DR. V. M. ZHDANOV, THE VICE MINISTER OF HEALTH.

"THEY ALL GAVE SPONTANEOUS, WARM APPROVAL OF MY RECOMMENDATIONS OF A HEALTH-FOR-PEACE POLICY," HUMPHREY SAID.

"I AM NOT COMMENTING ON OTHER PHASES OF THE PREMIER'S REMARKS. I ALWAYS BELIEVE IN BEGINNING WITH AREAS OF AGREEMENT RATHER THAN DISCORD."

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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HUMPHREY SAID THAT DURING HIS INTERVIEW WITH KHRUSHCHEV HE NOTED THAT AREAS OF DISAGREEMENT BETWEEN POLICIES OF THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA REMAIN "BROAD AND DEEP." HE SAID IT DOES NOT APPEAR THAT THESE DIFFERENCES WILL BE RESOLVED FOR A CONSIDERABLE TIME.

"MEANTIME," HE SAID, "WE NEED TO LEARN HOW TO WORK TOGETHER, AND THE BEST PLACE TO START IS IN A NON-POLITICAL AREA. THE WORLD IS HUNGRY FOR SOME EVIDENCE OF EFFECTIVE SOVIET-AMERICAN COLLABORATION."

THE SENATOR SAID ONE OF THE BEST PLACES TO START IS IN THE FIELD OF HEALTH "WHERE MANKIND HAS AN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION IN WHICH THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA ARE ALREADY EFFECTIVELY COLLABORATING WITH 86 OTHER COUNTRIES."

IN ADDITION, HE ADDED, SCIENTISTS AND DOCTORS OF THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA ALREADY RESPECT ONE ANOTHER FOR THEIR PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE.

"NOW LET'S SEE AND HEAR MORE OF THE ONLY KIND OF 'DESTRUCTION' WE WANT--ELIMINATION OF DISEASE, MAN'S ANCIENT ENEMY," HUMPHREY SAID.

HUMPHREY'S PROPOSALS INCLUDED A FIVE-POINT PROGRAM OF COOPERATION:

1. FURTHER IMPLEMENTATION AND BROADENING OF THE "VERY FRUITFUL" MEDICAL EXCHANGE PROVISIONS OF THE LACY-ZARUBIN AGREEMENT.
2. ADDITIONAL PROGRESS IN INCREASING THE TWO-WAY FLOW OF MEDICAL DATA, INCLUDING FULLER AND PROMPTER EXCHANGE OF PUBLICATIONS AND ABSTRACTS.
3. MUCH WIDER INCREASE IN PERSONAL CONTACTS BETWEEN MEDICAL SCIENTISTS OF BOTH COUNTRIES THROUGH CORRESPONDENCE, VISITS, JOINT PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIA AND PANELS OF EXPERTS AND THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS.
4. FULL SPEED AHEAD FOR THE INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL RESEARCH YEAR, POSSIBLY IN 1961.
5. JOINT SOVIET-AMERICAN COLLABORATION IN ONE PARTICULAR NEW PROJECT OF UNIVERSAL INTEREST--THE CAMPAIGN FOR INTENSIFIED PRENATAL RESEARCH.

12/2-P108P

Democratic Opposition Report

Sen. Humphrey Notes Party's Fight on Reds

This is the seventh of fourteen articles presenting the record of the Democrats in the role of the opposition during the last two years.

By Hubert H. Humphrey
Democratic Senator from Minnesota

Last March, in a television broadcast to the nation, President Eisenhower had this to say: "This fear (of Communist infiltration) has been greatly exaggerated. . . . In our country today there are possibly some 25,000 doctrinal Communists. The F. B. I. knows pretty well where they are. . . . Actually, 25,000 out of 160 million people means about one out of 6,000."

To me, that is a truly remarkable fact—that this democracy has been able to reduce the strength of the hard-core Communists to the extent that the F. B. I. can pretty well keep an eye on all of them. It is the more remarkable when you think that only two decades ago, over 100,000 people openly voted the Communist ticket in a Presidential election.

The fact is that the record of the United States government against domestic communism is unequalled among the democratic countries of the world. No other free country has so successfully reduced the numbers in the Communist ranks. Few democratic countries, if any, have an investigatory force as skilled as our Federal Bureau of Investigation. No other democratic country is equipped with the variety of laws that is at the command of the United States government to deal with threats of internal subversion—and that now includes the Communist ~~control act~~ of 1954, the core



Harris & Ewing

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey

which is based on an amendment which I and a group of my Democratic colleagues co-sponsored in the Senate.

It is worth while retracing ex-Continued on page 35, column 7

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Boardman _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Sizoo _____
Mr. Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

Wash. Post and
Times Herald _____

Wash. News _____

Wash. Star _____

N. Y. Herald Tribune 1

N. Y. Mirror _____

Date: Nov 20 1954

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166

Sen. Humphrey's Report

(Continued from page one)

actly what has been done to combat the internal Communist threat.

First and most important, the government of the United States—under Democratic administrations I might add—crushed the leadership of the American Communist party by indicating and convicting the most important Communists in the United States.

Prosecutions Hurt

The importance of these prosecutions cannot be overstated. In fact, here is what J. Edgar Hoover had to say about them in March of this year:

"Unquestionably the greatest blow they (the Communists) have suffered has been the successful prosecution by the government of over sixty of their leaders for violation of the Smith act. This has deprived the party of much of its most powerful leadership, disrupted many of its operations and heavily drained its financial resources. It has thrown confusion, uncertainty, and fear into the rank-and-file membership. This positive action by the government has been and continues to be a staggering blow to the Communist party."

During the time the Democrats were in charge of our government, the leading Communists who were prosecuted and placed behind bars included the eleven top leaders of the Communist party in the United States; the eleven so-called "second string" leaders of the national party; the New York State leaders; the west coast leaders; the leaders of Hawaii, Maryland and the District of Columbia.

Not only has the top leadership of the Communist party been crushed; its ranks have also dwindled in the last two decades. In 1932, at the end of President Hoover's administration, nearly 103,000 Americans voted the Communist ticket for President—twice the number who voted Communist at the beginning of the Hoover administration. In 1950, according to J. Edgar Hoover, the Communist party membership totaled just under 53,000—half the number who openly voted Communist in 1932. By the beginning of 1953, three short years later, again according to Mr. Hoover, the number of Communists in America had again been halved, and stood at 24,796—one for every six thousand Americans.

Antidote for Communism

Here in America we have learned a very simple, but important, lesson: Poverty and injustice are communism's best friends and prosperity and equal opportunity its worst enemies. Communism flourished here in the years of the Great Depression, but during the years of post-war prosperity, it has withered.

Let me turn now to the development of the F. B. I., whose responsibility it is to ferret out subversives and to amass the evidence to support their indictment and conviction.

When the Democrats came to power in 1932, the F. B. I. was a relatively small organization, numbering only 688 persons, with a total annual appropriation of less than \$3,000,000.

When the Democrats left office in 1952, the F. B. I. was getting thirty times as much money and had a staff eighteen times larger than in 1932.

The last two decades have also seen us add a number of new laws to the statute books, which the government has used to combat internal subversion. These include the foreign agents registration act; the Hatch act which in effect made it illegal for a Federal employee to be a Communist; the Smith act, under which Communist leaders throughout the nation have been prosecuted and sent to jail; the atomic energy espionage act, which tightened up the original espionage act with respect to atomic secrets; the internal security act of 1950 (some provisions of which I opposed as violations of civil liberties) and, finally, the Communist control act of 1954 which, under an amendment which my Democratic colleagues and I sponsored in the Senate, strips the Communist party of its political privileges, and requires each of its members to register.

Party a Conspiracy

Under the terms of my amendment, Congress has for the first time officially recognized what the courts have often declared: that the Communist party is a foreign-controlled conspiracy to

overthrow the government of the United States by force. Rather than dealing with "twilight" definitions such as "Communist sympathizers," my amendment is aimed directly and solely at those who knowingly and willingly become or remain members of the Communist party with knowledge of its purpose. My amendment takes the fight against communism out of the field of headline-seeking investigating committees, and places it in the hands of the courts and the law enforcement agencies where it belongs.

Bi-partisan Fight

The fight against communism is a bi-partisan fight. There never has been, and there never should be, any difference between our two parties about the menace of communism or about the need for combating it with all our resources, both at home and abroad.

To exploit communism as a partisan political issue, to make false claims about the extent of communism in America, to imply that one party is less anxious to fight communism than another—all of this merely serves to divide us at a time when we need unity.

I am sure I speak for all Democrats when I say that we stand ready, as always, to co-operate to the fullest extent in making sure that our government, under President Eisenhower, continues the outstanding record of the Democratic administrations in fighting internal communism.

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167

FILE DESCRIPTION

BUREAU FILE

SUBJECT HUBERT HUMPHREY

FILE NO. 77-44669

SECTION NO.

SERIALS

42 PGS. AVAIL.

SERVICE UNIT
SEARCH SLIP

F-19a

Supervisor

Room

4315

Subj:

Robert Humphreys

☒ Exact Spelling

Searchers

☒ All References

Initial

☐ Subversive Ref

Date

10-17-49

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FILE NUMBER

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100-11507-219

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100-173787-1
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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. LADD

FROM : Mr. ROSEN

SUBJECT: HUBERT HORATIO HUMPHREY, JR.
U. S. Senator - Democrat (Minnesota)
INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION

DATE: October 21, 1949

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

I thought you would be interested in knowing that we received a request for an investigation of Senator Hubert Humphrey, Democrat of Minnesota, during the afternoon of October 19, 1949 from the Labor Department. Senator Humphrey is being considered as a delegate for the International Labor Organization Convention to be held at Geneva, Switzerland beginning November 22, 1949. As you know we are required to conduct an investigation of all delegates for the International Labor Organization under Public Law 843 of the 80th Congress.

Senator Humphrey, on his Personnel Security Questionnaire, shows that he was born on May 27, 1911 at Wallace, South Dakota. He attended the University of Minnesota from 1929 until 1931 and again from 1937 until 1939 at which time he received a B.A. Degree. In the interim he attended the Denver College of Pharmacy at Denver, Colorado from 1932 to 1933. He attended Louisiana State University from 1939 until 1940 at which time he received a Master of Arts Degree. Senator Humphrey lists his employment from 1926 until 1937 in various pharmacies in South Dakota and Minneapolis, Minnesota. From 1942 until 1943 he was employed in an administrative position with the WPA at St. Paul, Minnesota. From 1943 until 1944 he was Assistant Area Director, War Manpower Commission, Minneapolis, Minnesota and also during this same period of time acted as a radio news commentator for station WTCN, Minneapolis, Minnesota. From 1944 until 1945 he was a Professor of Political Science at Macalester College, St. Paul, Minnesota. From 1945 until 1948 Senator Humphrey was Mayor of Minneapolis and in 1949 he was elected to the Senate of the United States.

References to Mr. Humphrey in Bureau files indicate association on the part of Humphrey with known Communists and fellow-travelers in the Minneapolis area. It is reported that in the spring of 1944 Mr. Humphrey acted as an instructor for a school sponsored by the Electrical Workers - CIO in Minneapolis which was an extension of the Abraham Lincoln School in Chicago, Illinois.

Mr. Humphrey was instrumental in forming a coalition of the Democratic and Farm-Labor Parties in Minnesota during 1944 and is reported to have worked on this merger under the direction of the Communist Party. During Mr. Humphrey's campaign for Mayor of Minneapolis during 1945 the indication is that he was strongly supported by known Communists and fellow-travelers and cooperated with them in numerous instances to obtain his election. It would appear that after

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DATE 1-31-83 BY SP3/300

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MEMO TO MR. LADD

he became Mayor of Minneapolis he broke with the Communists which is evidenced by his appointment of Ed Ryan, a graduate of the FBI National Academy, as Superintendent of Police. As further evidence of his break with the Communist Party it is reported that he became an executive member of the Americans For Democratic Action and actively opposed persons interested in the Progressive Citizens of America.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the Bureau contact Senator Humphrey and advise him of our obligation to investigate him under Public Law 843 of the 80th Congress so that he will not misunderstand our reasons as to the investigation. If this action meets with your approval the investigation will be ordered thereafter. We will also issue appropriate instructions to be very circumspect in our contacts in connection with the investigation, which must be assigned to experienced personnel so that there will be no backfire.

Yes.

Sh

ADDENDUM: [REDACTED] mls 10/28/49) After some delay in view of Senator Humphrey's absence from the city, I contacted him last night and informed him that the Bureau was conducting an investigation on him pursuant to Public Law 843 in view of his appointment as a Delegate to the International Labor Organization. Senator Humphrey stated that he was familiar with the law and presumed he would be investigated by the FBI, but did appreciate the courtesy extended to him by Mr. Hoover informing him of this investigation.

[REDACTED]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-158

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

October 28, 1949

Transmit the following message to:

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DATE 1-31-83 BY [signature]

SAC'S, MINNEAPOLIS
DENVER
NEW ORLEANS
BALTIMORE
WASHINGTON FIELD

URGENT

HUBERT HORATIO HUMPHREY, JR., SPECIAL INQUIRY, INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION,
PUBLIC LAW EIGHT FOUR THREE, EIGHTIETH CONGRESS. CONDUCT THOROUGH COMPLETE INVESTIGATION
CONCERNING CHARACTER, REPUTATION AND LOYALTY OF ABOVE DELEGATE. MAKE COMPLETE
INDICES SEARCH. IN REPORTING INFORMATION FROM FILE REVIEW DO NOT MAKE REFERENCE
TO ANY BUREAU FILE. SUCH INFORMATION SHOULD BE ATTRIBUTED TO THE ORIGINAL SOURCE
AND THE DATE RECEIVED USING CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT SYMBOLS WHERE NECESSARY.
BORN: MAY TWENTY SEVEN, ELEVEN, WALLACE, S. D. EDUCATION: DOLAND HIGH SCHOOL,
DOLAND, S. D. DATES NOT GIVEN. UNIV. OF MINN. FROM TWENTY NINE TO THIRTY ONE,
THIRTY SEVEN TO THIRTY NINE, B.A. DEGREE. VERIFY.
EMPLOYMENT: TWENTY SIX TO TWENTY NINE, THIRTY ONE TO THIRTY TWO, THIRTY THREE TO
THIRTY SEVEN, CLERK, HUMPHREY'S DRUG STORE, HURON, S. D.; FROM TWENTY NINE TO THIRTY
ONE, CLERK SWOBODA DRUG CO., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.; THIRTY SEVEN TO THIRTY NINE
PHARMACIST, BROWN DRUG CO., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.; FORTY TO FORTY ONE TEACHING ASST.
UNIV. OF MINN.; FROM FORTY ONE TO FORTY THREE ADMINISTRATIVE POSITION, WORKS
PROJECTS ADM., ST. PAUL; FORTY THREE TO FORTY FOUR, ASST. AREA DIRECTOR, WAR
MANPOWER COMMISSION, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.; FROM FORTY THREE TO FORTY FOUR, NEWS
COMMENTATOR, STATION WTCN, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.; FORTY FOUR TO FORTY FIVE, PROFESSOR,
MACALESTER COLLEGE, ST. PAUL; FORTY FIVE TO FORTY EIGHT, MAYOR OF MINNEAPOLIS,

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

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DAL:IMC

TELETYPE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-150

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to:

PAGE TWO

RESIDENCE: FORTY TO FORTY ONE, SEVEN NAUGHT SEVEN UNIV. AVE., S.E.; FORTY ONE TO FORTY THREE, THREE ONE THREE NINTH AVE., S.E.; FORTY THREE TO FORTY FIVE, SIX TWO TWO FIFTH AVE., S.E.; FORTY FIVE TO FORTY EIGHT, EIGHT NINE NAUGHT NINETEENTH AVE., S.E., ALL MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

DENVER

EDUCATION: DENVER COLLEGE OF PHARMACY FROM THIRTY TWO TO THIRTY THREE.

NEW ORLEANS

EDUCATION: LOUISIANA STATE UNIV. FROM THIRTY NINE TO FORTY, M.A. DEGREE. VERIFY.

RESIDENCE: THIRTY NINE TO FORTY, L.S.U., BATON ROUGE, LA.

BALTIMORE

RELATIVE: MRS. I. RAY HOWARD, SISTER, ONE ONE ONE FOUR RAMBLEWOOD, APT. B., BALTIMORE, MD.

WASHINGTON FIELD

EMPLOYMENT: FORTY NINE TO DATE, U.S. SENATOR.

RESIDENCE: JANUARY, FORTY NINE TO DATE THREE TWO ONE SIX COQUELIN TERRACE, CHEVY CHASE, MD.

CHECK CSC AND HCUA FILES. FORM 79 NOT SENT CSC.

ALL OFFICES

DELEGATE IS U.S. SENATOR FROM MINNESOTA. ASSIGN ONLY FULLY EXPERIENCED AND MATURE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

TO CONDUCT INVESTIGATION. SEE SECTION SIX B MANUAL OF INSTRUCTIONS ALSO

BULLETIN NO. THIRTY TWO, SERIES FORTY NINE. ADVISE ALL PERSONS CONTACTED

PHREY IS BEING CONSIDERED AS A DELEGATE FOR THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR

ORGANIZATION AND THAT IS REASON FOR INVESTIGATION. IN WRITING REPORT REFER TO AS

DELEGATE AND NOT AS APPLICANT.

SENT VIA

309PM

Per

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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PAGE THREE

SUTEL NOT NECESSARY.

SUREP TO REACH BUREAU NOVEMBER ~~NINE~~ THIS DEADLINE MUST BE MET WITHOUT FAIL AS
DELEGATE IS DUE TO DEPART FROM U.S. SHORTLY THEREAFTER.

HOOVER

CC: WASHINGTON FIELD (BY SPECIAL MESSENGER)

77-44669 - 3

*I am informed
[redacted] saw b7c
Sen. Humphrey &
the Senator sup he knew
he had to be investigated
& he has no fears
10/28/49
R*

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

007 001

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3:09 PM

Per *[signature]*

179